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Cover photo by Mark Wagoner ©1989

## ENITOR'S noles

We're pleased to announce the appointment of Patrick Parrish to associate editor of COMPUTE!'s Gazette. Pat has been with COMPUTE! Publications for more than six years and has served well in a variety of roles. He was most recently technical editor for the magazine.

For the past year, Pat has managed our most popular column, "Feedback," and he has done a considerable amount of editing on both programming articles and columns. He is the coauthor of Machine Language Routines for the Commodore 64 and 128, published by COMPUTE! Books. Pat will be heavily involved in the all of the day-to-day activities of the magazine. We're confident that he will continue to support and enhance Gazette's tradition of excellence.

At this writing (late May), I've just returned from the spring meeting of the Software Publisher's Association (SPA), held in San Diego. One of the discussion sessions centered on the impact of Nintendo on the entire consumer software industry. A lot of good disk-based publishers fared badly in 1988, especially in the all-important fourth quarter (the Christmas season). Further inroads by Nintendo could cripple some of the larger houses.

Over the past few months, we've written about the Nintendo/64 debate, but the scope of the issue is much larger. All microcomputer plat-forms-including MS-DOS, Apple, and Amiga-have been negatively impacted by the videogame giant. Great concern was expressed at this SPA session, but, for a host of different reasons, no unified strategy among the disk-based software community emerged.

We continue our Nintendo/ 64 discussion with readers this month in "D'Iversions." We are also planning more coverage in next month's issue.

I was encouraged when I spoke with many of the software publishing leaders about upcoming support for the 64 . Apparently, a fair number of new and promising software titles will be announced at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show, which will be held June 3-6 in Chicago. We'll be there and will have the specifics in our next issue.

Also next month, we'll name the winners of our contest, the Great Arcade Machine Challenge, announced in the February issue. We had an excellent response to the contest, and, as a result, a lot of good-looking games came in. Although we can print the names of the winners, we can't, unfortunately, print the listings in the magazine because of space limitations. However, we will include all of the winning programs on next month's disk.


Lance Elko
Associate Publisher/Editorial

COMPUTE'S

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## HITI腹 to the eflitir

Send questions or comments to Letters to the Editor, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and length.

## Happy Down Under

Several of our members recently bought the 64 K video upgrade module for the Commodore 128 from Software Support International in the U.S. One of the reasons we purchased from a U.S. company was because of the apparent lack of chips in Australia, but the main reason was that this module is a plugin board with no soldering needed. Our modules arrived in three weeks and work perfectly.

We'd like to recommend this module to all 128 owners, in Australia or anywhere in the world, as a superb way of upgrading to 64 K of video RAM. We also commend Software Support International for its excellent service. It really lived up to its name.

Philip Bishop
Ipswich Commodore Users Group
Qld., Australia

## Online Option

In your January 1989 issue, you surveyed major online services. I've found a new one. It's called Mnematics, and it's very affordable. The staff's attitude toward users is like a breath of fresh air compared to the cynical disdain I've seen from some of the other services. Mnematics' rates vary, depending on the way one connects to the service. Mnematics may be reached at (800) 3223633 (in New York, 914-365-0184).

Bruce R. Gilson Silver Spring, MD

Thanks for the tip. We called Mnematics (based in Sparkill, New York) at the number you noted and talked with a representative who was very helpful. He told us that Mnematics doesn't
spend money to advertise or promote itself. Mnematics has been around since 1983 and has grown simply by good word-of-mouth references. The service supports all popular machine formats (including the 64/128). According to the representative, Mnematics is also successfully established and thriving in the U.K.

## Missing Programmer Found

Talk about immediate response! The day after receiving your June issue, containing my letter ("Programmers in the Bermuda Triangle?'"), I received a note from Amateur Radio Station AKON telling me of the whereabouts of Mike Apsey, author of " 64 Morse R/T." The following day I received a disk with an update of "Lynx" from author Will Corley. (Be assured, Lynx users, he is alive and well at his old stand in Sacramento, and smarting from my letter implying otherwise.) The week's not over-I may yet hear from Dennis Colombo ("Electronic Cottage"). Thanks to you, AKON, and Will Corley.

Pete Baker<br>Librarian<br>Marysville-Yuba City HACC Browns Valley, CA

## Teed Off

I don't know who Mickey McLean and Tom Netsel are, but it is clear that neither have ever been on a golf course. How they could pick Jack Nicklaus' Greatest 18 Holes of Major Championship Golf over World Class Leaderboard in your June issue, I'll never know.

Jack Lohman
Bartow, $F L$
Mickey and Tom (pictured on the June cover), authors of June's "Best Arcade Sports Games," are on the Gazette editorial staff, and they do play golf. They noted that the choices in several of the sports categories, including golf, were difficult.

## Old News Is Good News

I've been having problems recently with my 64 . It was getting hot and locking up almost every time I used it. Then it wouldn't turn on at all. As I was looking through some back issues of Gazette to get a price on a new 64, I came across a couple of tips that definitely bear repeating. I checked the fuse inside my computer, just as your magazine suggested, and that was the problem. I put in a new fuse and followed another tip you offered by removing the silver shield. Now my computer works well and stays cool. Thanks-you saved me a bundle.

> Michael G. Tardy
> University, MI

## Loyalist Sounds Off

I have a 128, 1571 drive, Okidata 120 printer, and a black-and-white TV. I use this system seven days a week for at least an hour a day. It does everything. We do our church bulletin with it and our fliers with geoPublish. We have our budget on geoCalc, and we keep our mailing list in geoFile and SuperBase 64. The 64 mode of my 128 is serving me very well. I've had my computer for two years, and I'm more excited about it today than I was the first day I bought it. I don't think anyone, including Commodore, knows what a versatile and powerful machine the $64 / 128$ really is.

Michael Mitchell
Flushing, NY

## Write Now Written Off?

I'm trying to find the cartridge version of Write Now, Cardco's word processor for the 64.

## Dennis Linde

Hermitage, TN
Cardco went out of business several years ago, and we're not aware of any distributor handling their products. If any readers know of one, please write and let us know.

# COMMODORE CLIPS 

 NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS
## Play 54 More Holes with Jack

- After you've mastered the three - courses on Jack Nicklaus' Greatest 18

Holes of Major Championship Golf, from Accolade ( 550 South Winchester Boulevard, Suite 200, San Jose California 95128), you can tee it up on three more tough layouts with Jack Nicklaus Presents the Major Champion-

## For Home Workers

Dial Direct Response Marketing (44
Monterey Boulevard, San Francisco, California 94131) has introduced the Home Office Business Network (HOBN), an online computer network designed to serve the information and communication needs of home-based business owners. HOBN can be accessed via Minitel Services Company.

In addition to having electronic mail and online conferences between users, you can call up the HOBN Advisory Board's recommendations and techniques that small businesses can use to enhance profits and reduce costs. Subjects such as marketing, tax reduction, sales, and finance are presented each month. The online service also runs ads for products and services geared toward the homebusiness market.

Local dial-up of HOBN is available from 150 cities in North America There is no subscription fee or minimum charge. The service costs $\$ 10.20$ per hour and can be billed to a credit card. Free terminal-emulation and communications software is available from Dial Direct Response Marketing

Edited by Mickey McLean

ship Courses of 1989 (\$19.95). This ac-
: cessory disk, which must be used - with the original game, features the - host courses for this year's U.S. Open, : British Open, and PGA Champion-- ship. You can now watch the best : golfers in the world on television and - then turn on your 64 and try to best - their scores on the same courses, - without the pressure of playing in a - major championship.

One of the three new courses is the Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, New York, host of this past June's
: U.S. Open. In 1980, when Oak Hill hosted the PGA Championship, Nick-

- laus won the tournament by seven strokes, the largest victory margin in the championship's history.

The British Open will be played
: July 20-23 on Scotland's Royal Troon - Club course, which is included on the
new disk. This classic golf course, established in 1888, features the longest ( 577 yards) and shortest (123 yards) holes of the courses used for championship play in the U.K. Accolade has included familiar Scottish terrain, including stone walls, heather and gorse, and a windswept sea. During the 1973 British Open, Nicklaus set the course record, shooting a 65 .

The final major tournament of the 1989 golf tour, the PGA Championship, is slated for August 10-13 at the Kemper Lakes Golf Club in Hawthorn Woods, Illinois. This course, known for its abundance of water and sand, has lakes occupying 125 acres of the 270 -acre course and 57 bunkers to contend with on the 18 holes. Accolade has not left out one drop of water or one grain of sand on its disk version.

## : Action and Adventure Come to AD \& D

- Strategic Simulations (1046 North
- Rengstorff Avenue, Mountain View,
- California 94043) has released Hillsfarr
${ }^{\circ}$ (\$39.95), the first Advanced Dun-
. geons \& Dragons action-adventure
- game and the second AD \& D com-
:puter game set in TSR's Forgotten
. Realms game world.
You can create characters at the
- beginning of play or transfer one into - the game from Pool of Radiance or its - upcoming sequel, Curse of the Azure . Bonds. The game can be played with - only one character at a time, but any
* number of characters can be
- transferred into Hillsfar and sent - on adventures in and around the city.
- Hillsfar incorporates the - characteristics of both adven-- ture- and action-style games. At - the beginning of the game, each character is sent on a series of quests, and each subsequent - quest is automatically modified - according to the character's - class. During gameplay, each - character must successfully - complete action-oriented events
including archery, maze exploration, arena combat, lock picking, and equestrian contests. If the player is successful, rewards such as gold, experience, and magical items are offered. Some of the character's rewards can be transferred to Curse of the Azure Bonds.

Should you run into too many obstacles along your way, SSI is offering a clue book (\$7.95) to help you progress through the Forgotten Realms. Hillsfar is distributed by Electronic Arts.


# COMMODORE CLIPS 

 NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS
## Everything but the Bugs in Your Teeth

Choose the hottest cycle on the streets and take it on a spin on a tough race course or accelerate to a record speed down a quarter-mile drag strip. If you yearn for the excitement of cycle racing, check out Pocket Rockets $(\$ 29.95)$, from Capcom U.S.A. (1283-C Mountain View/Alviso Road, Sunnyvale, California 94089). This fast-action game allows you to test-ride a variety of highperformance 600cc motorcycles.

You can choose from a Suzuki Katana, a Kawasaki Ninja, a Honda Hurricane, and a Yamaha FZR. The game features authentic instrument panels onscreen for each cycle. True-to-life sights and sounds have also been incorporated into the game.

Test each bike on a weaving road course or try out each cycle's straightline acceleration in a quarter-mile drag race.

While you're testing your new Kawasaki, you can save money with Capcom's mail-in refund offer. Consumers can receive up to $\$ 10.00$ back on recent Capcom purchases. A $\$ 2.50$ refund is available for the purchase of two games. If you purchase four games, you can receive a $\$ 5.00$ refund. Buy six games and get $\$ 10.00$ back. To receive the rebate, you must send the mail-in certificate with UPC codes from game boxes with their cash register receipts to Capcom before December 31, 1990. Mail-in certificates will be packaged in all Capcom games released in 1989.

## 3-D Space

Enter the 3-D world of space with Dark Side (\$29.95), from Spotlight Software (Cinemaware, 4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Westlake Village, California 91362).

You become a mercenary of the future trying to save the world from destruction. Lasers, shields, and a jet power pack are at your disposal as you infiltrate a heavily guarded military zone and destroy a doomsday weapon. You must rely on strategy and puzzle solving to succeed. During your journey in space you'll discover hidden geographical secrets, learn to use a teleportation device, and solve the mysteries of the telepod crystals hidden throughout the military grounds.

## What I Like About You

Here's your chance to tell game designers what you like or don't like about their programs-and have input concerning future game scenarios. Sir-Tech Software (P.O. Box 245, Charlestown Mall, Ogdensburg, New York 13669) is sponsoring a "Wizardry-What's Hot, What's Not" essay contest, which provides a forum for user's opinions.

As a contestant, you must write an essay no longer than 2000 words that describes your likes and/or dislikes of the Wizardry series or a particular scenario from the series. The essay must also include a section describing what you'd like to see in a future Wizardry scenario. The deadline for entries is September 30, 1989.

All entries will be judged on creativity, writing style, and content, and winners will be selected from different age groups. Prizes include free software and Wizardry jackets, T-shirts, and caps. All entrants receive a Wizardry certificate. Entries will not be returned.

The Wizardry series began with Wizardry I-Proving Grounds of the Mad Overlord, which was followed by Wizardry II-Knight of Diamonds and Wizardry III-Legacy of Llylgamyn, all available for the 64. Wizardry IV-The Return of Werdna and Wizardry $V$-Heart of Maelstrom will soon be available for the 64.

## Putt a Round

From the traditional to the bizarre, you can find putting challenges with Hole-in-One Miniature Golf (\$29.95), from DigiTek Software ( 8910 North Dale Mabry Executive Center, Suite \#37, Tampa, Florida 33614).

The game has classic courses that feature holes such as the obligatory windmill hole and theme courses that have holes that are somewhat unusual, including one that resembles a pinball machine. You alone or you and three of your friends can compete using a joystick.

## Bunten to MicroProse

MicroProse Software ( 180 Lakefront Drive, Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030) has announced a five-year agreement with game designer Dan Bunten and his company, Ozark Softscape. The agreement gives MicroProse exclusive rights to all games produced by Ozark during the five-year period.

Bunten is known for the popular adventure games he created at Ozark such as Seven Cities of Gold, Heart of Africa, M.U.L.E., and Modem Wars, which were published by Electronic Arts. MicroProse has yet to announce any new titles resulting from the agreement. D

## Commodore Sales Continue Climb

Commodore International has reported income of $\$ 12.4$ million on sales of $\$ 210.2$ million for the third fiscal quarter, which ended March 31. This represents a 38 -percent increase in earnings and a 5 -percent growth in sales compared to figures from the same period last year, according to PR Newswire sources. In the third quarter of 1988, Commodore reported income of $\$ 9.0$ million on sales of $\$ 200.3$ million.

Total company income and sales for the first three quarters of the fiscal year are also substantially above last year's figures.

Irving Gould, chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We are pleased to report continued sales growth, particularly in the professional markets."

Gould added that demand for the Amiga 2000 and PC 40-III contributed to Commodore's success as the consumer market started to soften. However, sales growth in U.S. dollar terms was masked by a weakening of European currencies during the last quarter versus last year, according to Gould. European markets account for more than 70 percent of Commodore's total worldwide sales.

Gould concluded, "We are encouraged by our sales in the professional markets, where we are now committing substantial resources in order to realize future sales and profit growth."

## ¿ Quien Está en Grant's Tomb?

In addition to being entertaining, board games such as Trivial Pursuit can now be used as educational tools thanks to Gessler Educational Software ( 55 West 13 Street, New York, New York 10011-7958). Foreign language software versions of the popular board game were recently released by the company. Designed by the creators of the board game and a team of computer
programmers at Oxford University, Trivial Pursuit (\$39.95) is available in Spanish, French, and German versions. The games can be used by individuals, groups, or an entire class.

The software versions contain over 3000 questions in categories such as People and Places, Science and Technology, and Art and Culture. The questions incorporate sound, music, and graphics.

To begin the game, you must throw a dart to choose a random number to see who goes first. Just as in the original game, you start from a central hub; you move tokens to spaces highlighted on the board. When you land on a square, you are asked a question in that category.

Additional features include a score chart, a timer for limiting your response time, and optional sound.

Gessler is also in the process of designing foreign language versions of Pictionary and Monopoly.

## Future Warrior

As Jason Youngblood, you are thrust into a desperate world of the future in BattleTech: The Crescent Hawk's Inception (\$39.95), from Infocom (125 CambridgePark Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140).

This futuristic world is one of five Successor State planets fighting for supremacy. Jason, training to operate combat robots called BattleMechs, must defend his planet against invasion from the Kurita warriors. Jason's father, a legendary warrior, led a squadron to meet the enemy but has not returned. To save the planet and find his father, Jason enters the battle, and you must help him succeed.

Jason and his party of warriors can travel to more than 4 million different locales, making BattleTech one of the largest computer role-playing games ever produced. Game features include the opportunity to increase your character's intelligence and weaponry during gameplay while collecting an inventory of hardware and equipment.

Infocom has used animated graphics or "emotive outtakes" in the style of Monga, a type of Japanese comic, to help illustrate battle action and a character's emotional responses.

## What's the Password?

Users of 1541 and 1571 disk drives can now secure them with passwords by using Lock-It (\$29.95), from Magus Software Systems (P.O. Box 050256, Staten Island, New York 10305).

The program places a complete, self-operating password system on your file disks (it does not support CP/M-format disks). The system disk is used only to implant the security on your disks. Lock-It occupies 4 per-

- cent of a 1541 disk's space and 2 per-
- cent of a 1571 disk. Log-in or log-out sequences have execution times of 30 seconds.

Once the system has been activated, the directory and your files cannot be read without the password. Passwords can consist of up to seven characters and can be changed for a disk without reinstalling the system on the disk.

Magus plans to offer upgrades for the 1581 as well as CP/M-format software in the near future.


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## Here Come

 the
## Coin-Ops!



> Arcade games are hotter than ever, and the hottest of all are coming to your 64. Here's how the experts are making the jump from coin slot to disk drive.

Want to see next year's top games for the 64? Try visiting a coin arcade today. We're in the midst of an arcade renaissance. New technologies and new approaches to coin-operated action have brought jet fighters, hot cars, covert commandos, robot cops, ghosts and goblins, and all manner of digitized deviltry. It's a growth industry, and it's growing out of the arcades and into home computers.

The arcade resurgence largely flows from Japan-and if you want to see some wild arcades, pop a hundred yen into a coin slot in a Tokyo game parlor. They put ours to shame.

But the conversion of coin-op firmware to home computer software is taking place largely in the West, either through subsidiaries of the Japanese manufacturers or through outside licensers.

These developers have several things in common. They're committed to delivering as much of the arcade experience as possible to the home computer audience. They work continually to improve software tools for managing the conversions.

And, gratifyingly, in a year when more than a few software publishers backed away from the 64, they're committed to this audience.

We talked to some of the leading arcade developers to find out what it takes to move a game from a stand-up coin machine to the 64.

## Sega: Putting the Player Inside

 First things first is the rule for conversions at Sega, says Manlio Allegra, one of the partners in International Development Group (IDG), which converts Sega arcade hits to disk-based software."First of all, from a design standpoint," Allegra says, "you have to decide what the essence of the game is, what makes it stand out. In Thunderblade, for example, it's the perspective, the way you put the chopper between the skyscrapers. In Afterburner, it's the speed, the different flying objects coming at you. That's number 1 : picking the essence of the game."

That essence becomes the target, with tradeoffs selected to keep the essence as pure as possible. And there are tradeoffs involved in translating a coin arcade game to the 64.
"In a coin-op," Allegra says,


Sega's Out Run ( 64 version)
"you're working with powerful microprocessors-the 68000 fam-ily-in parallel. It's like having two or three Amigas, plus special graphics chips. You don't have that on the 64.
"But the 64 is definitely a good arcade machine," Allegra says. "In terms of music and sound effects, the 64 is superior to the Nintendo, although Nintendo graphics are probably superior to the 64's.
"Because 64 hardware can be a little bit erratic, we test the software extensively," Allegra says. It's part of an ongoing process that results in a home computer version of a game about a year after the coin-op edition hits the arcades.

For the first few months, little is done. The coin-op has to establish itself and begin fueling the word of mouth that is vital to an arcade game's success. When IDG begins the conversion, the work is hard and challenging.
"There's lots to do. We go to people who are expert in the particular areas we're trying to capture, whether it's graphics, sound, speed. With games like Out Run, speed is vital-fortunately, there are some good routines available for generating screen speed on the 64."

Music, too, plays a major role. "It's one of the keys to total involvement in a game," Allegra says. "It's very important. Good music and sound effects put the player right into the game."

Which is exactly where Sega wants the players to be. $\square$

Taito: Getting the Feel
Graphics, music, action-these are important aspects of an arcade conversion, says Alan Fetzer, president of Taito Software. But not the most important.
"Those are subchallenges," Fetzer explains. The biggest challenge? "Reproducing the gameplay itself, the feel of an exceptional coin-op game."

But feel is an intangible, hard to come by. "You can have all the graphics, all the sound, all the ac-tion-and people may play and say it's just not any fun."

How do you capture that intangible and put it in the Commodore audience's hands? "We do a lot of final-stage testing and finetuning," Fetzer says. "Our game testers make recommendations regarding levels of difficulty, speed, and so on."

Then Taito's programmers tweak and adjust the game. "Programmers now have a lot of custom, technical tools that allow them to achieve the highest level of graphics, the machine's full potential," Fetzer says.


Taito's Sky Shark (coin-op version)

Another tool is communication with Taito's coin-op designers. "Our consumer programming people consult with the coin-op side. There are preliminary meetings and discussions, a storyboard is used-all of it aimed at reproducing that arcade feel."

The hard work is vital. Arcade software is an intensely competitive field. "Players these days are increasingly sophisticated. A lot of them have been burned, and they're on the lookout for quality."

To satisfy that savvy player, Taito sticks to certain rules. "We never give up the basic structure of the game, the main characters,
weapons, action-all of it appears in the Commodore 64 version, just like in the coin-op arcades.'

When sacrifices are called for, they tend to be in the level of detail in the graphics or constraints put upon the sound.

The conversion challenge calls for people Fetzer flatly calls artists.
"The best arcade games are art, and the best game creators are artists.
"You've got a group of people who combine hacking skills and artistic skills," Fetzer explains. The combination can be powerful.

Fetzer is especially proud of the music in Sky Shark, which was composed by one of these artists, using an unusual instrument.
"Sky Shark's composer programmed the music on a hexadecimal calculator during the train ride to his office," Fetzer says. That's a different, digital drummer that still amuses, and amazes, Fetzer.

## Data East:

Ten Years and Counting
While Data East was founded in 1979, the company's software division did not come into being until 1985. It has made up for lost time since then, releasing both translations of arcade hits such as Karate Champ and original adaptations such as Platoon.

When doing a coin-op conversion, Data East tries "not to concede on graphics and the feel of a game," says Mark Beaumont, the company's vice president of marketing and product development.

Of course, some concessions must be made. "Because you don't have the raw power on a 64 that an arcade machine provides, you do have to give up some things," he says.

Such as? "You might have a slightly lower number of levels or fewer enemies on the screen, that sort of thing. The key is to start with the essence of the game and get as much of that to the computer as possible."

It's not necessarily easy.
"There's a general rule of thumb for success in the home arcade market," Beaumont explains. "A game has to be easy to learn, but difficult to master. You have to
provide an ongoing challenge. It's our job to make games fun and interesting-the better the game, the happier the player."

There's an advantage to working with products already proven in the arcade market. "The


Data East's Robocop ( 64 version) prework is already done," Beaumont says. "While it [arcade conversion] takes a lot of time-seven to eight months for Robocop-it's still faster than original development."

Some of the challenges of a conversion are unexpected. Because many of Data East's products begin in Japan, conversions can be cultural as well technical. "Sometimes we have to 'Americanize' the games, to make sure they're recognizable to our audience."

With titles such as Robocop, Platoon, and Batman, Data East, like other arcade developers, has faced criticism for excessive violence. It's a charge Beaumont denies.
"Clearly, we don't believe our products are too violent," he says. "Certainly we don't glorify violence. An element of violence is found in all aspects of the entertainment marketplace. But there's not extreme violence in our games."

More people enjoy the games than criticize the violence. Many of those satisfied customers are Commodore 64 and 128 owners, an audience Beaumont obviously enjoys reaching.
"The Commodore audience is doing great for us," Beaumont says. "The rumors of the machine fading away are still not true."

Equally untrue are statements that the 64 is "programmed out," that there are no new challenges. "There's a core of programmers
still trying to beat the Commodore to death," Beaumont says. "I think sound is the next frontier, where the next surprises will come."

Data East is determined, to corner at least part of the market with its surprises.

## Capcom Comes Alive

Founded in 1983 by Kenzo Tsujimoto, Capcom has come a long


Capcom's Ghosts 'n Goblins ( 64 version)
way in a short time. Well-known in arcades for hits such as 1943 and Ghosts and Goblins, the company quickly opened a U.S. office from which flow disk-based conversions of arcade hits.

Phil Ho, Capcom's sales administrator, explains that Capcom looks for three main areas of interest when working on a game: "Playability, graphics, appeal to the public-those are the major concerns."

While he doesn't single out one element over another, it's clear that mass appeal is the dominant goal.

That goal is supported with a variety of development efforts. Capcom's development time for a coin-op game machine is between seven months and a year. With the coiñ-op in place, Capcom undertakes conversion to computer formats, which include Nintendo, MS-DOS, and Amiga, as well as the 64 .

Some aspects of the conversion are simpler than others. Ho points out that sprite and screen manipulation on a 64 is not too different from that on an arcade machine. Capcom strives to maintain the same level of speed and excitement on the computer that's available for a quarter at the arcade.

Other questions are tougher. "We spend some time deciding if the game is convertible to disk," Ho says. "Actually, anything is
convertible. These days anyone can translate anything. So, what we do is determine how well we can manage the conversion."

Conversion is not as timeconsuming as development of the stand-alone arcade machine. "We can generally manage a conversion in four months, although each game is different; 1943, for example, has 24 levels and has taken seven months of conversion time so far."

There are always tradeoffs involved in moving from the power of a game machine to a home computer. Sacrifices must be made. "1943 is a good example. The arcade version was a twoplayer game, but that proved unworkable on the 64 . So we took it to one player.'

For every tradeoff, though, there's a gain. Lately, music has played a more important part in Capcom's Commodore packages. Ho is intrigued with the sound capabilities of the 64 and anticipates an increase in the use of sound.

What does Ho like best about the Commodore marketplace? "The wide variety of players there-you have the chance to appeal to almost everyone, to different tastes and interests." $\mathbf{G}$

## MicroProse: Flying the Other Way

For MicroProse, it all started with coin-ops, recalls company founder Bill Stealey.
"Sid Meier [Stealey's partner] and I were playing an arcade game called Red Baron, years ago," Stealey says. "And we both felt, 'We can do better than this.' So we decided to try."

Their attempt was wildly successful. With an unbroken string of combat flight-simulation hits including F-15 Strike Eagle, Gunship, and F-19 Stealth Fighter, MicroProse is the preeminent developer of armed computer aviation.

But Stealey and Meier wanted more.
And they wanted more than could be achieved on even advanced home computers. Their eyes turned toward the powerful hardware found in coin arcades.

Stealey had been approached by coin-op manufacturers before. "But they all wanted to license products like Gunship for ridiculously low fees, which didn't make any sense. I knew we could do a better job ourselves.
"So, I asked Sid to tell me what he must have to make the world's best flight simulator. We got started, hired a consultant, spent lots of money, got an idea of what was in store."

Stealey and crew got an intensive education in the coin-op world. "Coin-ops are wonderful sprite machines," Stealey says. "But I didn't want sprites. I wanted 3-D polygon graphics."

More consultants, more engineers. "Finally, we decided to do it ourselves, starting from ground zero."

Stealey assembled an internal team, headed by Gene Lipkin, an industry veteran who'd been at Atari during the Nolan Bushnell days. "The software was already started. By February and March, 1988, we had engineers, and the design was basi-
cally in place. We spent another six months verifying that design, maximizing the performance."

The goal? Not just "the world's best flight simulator," but also a game that would break out of the traditional audience.
"The whole idea is that coin-ops are aimed at only a small percentage of the world-adolescent guys. We wanted to do more."

In order to reach a more adult audience, Stealey says they had to come up with something that offered an experience beyond "flying for 90 seconds and getting blown up."

He's adamant on this point. "We won't do that. Our game is tough, but it's also realistic. If you're good, you get to play for a long time. That goes against the economics of the business in some ways."

Aware that he is violating some traditional arcade rulesmake destruction come quick so you can get another quarter out of the mark-Stealey is nonetheless confident that the game experience his machine offers will overcome objections.
"We've got something no other coin-op has," he says. "In most arcades, there's one solution to each problem. The railroad tracks run A to B . We've got thousands of solutions to each problem. Because we're using 3-D graphics, we've got whole worlds rather than just screens with sprites. It doesn't matter what comes next-you can go anywhere."

That last point-you can go anywhere-could almost be the irrepressible Stealey's motto. If his arcade machine-as yet unnamed but, with luck, in release by late fall-soars as high as he hopes, it could be the first sign of a resurgent American arcade industry.

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What can you do with the 64 besides play games，write letters， and chat with friends via modem？That＇s a good ques－ tion，but one for which I have a lot of answers．The computer is so versatile that it＇s easy to miss the forest for the trees and ignore many of its applications．Here＇s my list of favorite uses for the Commodore 64.

## Wuite a Column

Write a monthly column for a magazine specific to your computer，preferably in the area of your greatest expertise．

## Wiite Piograms

Write programs（and sell corresponding articles， if possible）which could accomplish one of the following tasks：

ज唐 Make the 64 simulate an electronic music syn－ thesizer．Songs could be played on the keyboard； the computer could randomly generate the sounds． Patches（a set of parameters that defines a sound） could be saved to and loaded from disk．
\＄安 Make the 64 emulate an electronic drum ma－ chine，primarily by using SID＇s noise waveform． Beats could be played on the keyboard；sequences could be memorized and played in a loop as ac－ companiment to other instruments．

Let a child paint－under joystick control－ multicolored blocks or characters on the screen，
which would be split vertically． Anything drawn on the right side of the screen would be mirrored on the left．

Encourage people to create and modify sounds，under control of the joystick．

T实 Use the 64 ＇s wonderful sound－ generating abilities to play three－ note chords in the chromatic scale， which could be changed（voice， envelope，pitch，harmonic
structure）on the keyboard to accompany vocals or instrumentals．

TH Take advantage of two of SID＇s voices to gen－ erate touch－tone telephone sounds－to be used as an electronic telephone dialer．A mini database could be included for use as a directory．

Let kids（and adults）create lists，anything from friends＇telephone numbers to glossaries to class notes．An alphabetizing routine would be a nice touch，written preferably in machine language for speed．

Let the computer organize，and the printer print，the contents of your disk directories in three－ column alphabetized format，exactly the width of a disk sleeve．Disk－reading and alphabetizing routines should，again，be in machine language for speed．

Dig Demonstrate various uses for the computer＇s RND（RaNDom）statement，such as tossing dice， dealing cards，timing reactions，or creating sprites．

Use sprites to display the actual plot of one of
the 64 ＇s waveforms and envelopes of a sound．
D唐 Demonstrate unusual creation of，and applica－ tions for，sprites．

앙 Generate sound effects from the keyboard． Sounds could be saved and loaded from disk and played sequentially on the keyboard．

Use the computer as a music processor．Sprites could be used to represent the musical notes in the treble and bass clefs．The notes could be moved up and down with joystick control．Entire songs could be quickly created，saved to，and loaded from disk．

㞼 Use the computer to record，organize，and even create recipes，in a specially tailored mini－ database format．Recipes could be saved to and loaded from disk and printed out．

Cis Cause the printer to dump multicolor－mode， hi－res screens to a black－ribbon printer，one color at a time，using solid squares to represent each pixel of a particular color．The printouts could be blown up to create large silkscreens．

Create graphic artwork on the printer，using mathematical formulas．

## BeFunny

Write a humorous article on an enhanced BASIC language．

## Get Technical

Write an article on changing the 1541 device number；consider various constructions of the 1541.

## Learn Electionics in Vour Own Home

Build computer－related projects，such as these：
T㝒＂Plodder，＂a slow four－color magic－marker plotter for creating $24 \times 36$ inch drawings，using some of the techniques noted above．It could be in－ terfaced with the user port．

A MIDI（Musical Instrument Digital Interface） ＂cartridge＂that could also plug into the user port． Software could be in BASIC，if not planned for use in realtime performances．

A robot drummer，again interfaced with the user port．Up to eight＂drums＂could be played with ＂sticks＂controlled by battery－powered solenoids．

Hers Hardware and software that would create a floor plan from an existing home or office space． The room－measuring instrument，based on a rolling－ wheel counter，could interface with the user port． Floor plans could be drawn on a hi－res screen as they are measured from the room．

An on／off switch for fast－loader cartridges，so the cartridges don＇t have to be physically removed from and inserted into the computer．

A A speech synthesizer，using off－the－shelf com－ ponents，interfaced with the user port．

I know that all of the ideas listed above are feasible because，over a period of seven years，I＇ve accom－ plished them all．G

## A Dozen Moic

Here are a dozen more ideas and projects，that，to my knowledge，are waiting to be executed．

1．Have one 64 play music on another．
2．Make both 64 s ，in sync，play six voices－in stereo！
3．Display hi－res pictures or other graphics in sync to music on an audiocassette，using the computer to gen－ erate，then sense，the sync pulses on the cassette．
4．Have the computer answer the telephone，using the above speech synthesizer or commercial speech－ generation software－or even with a digitized message of your own voice．
5．Make the computer control a multimedia sound－and－ light show．It could even be an active participant．
6．Sync several computers together to generate their own sound－and－light show on giant projection－TV screens．
7．Have the computer monitor and／or record up to eight characteristics of the environment（light，temperature， sound，humidity，cloud cover，vibration，and so on）．

8．Program a hi－res screen manipulator that freezes and then zooms in on any fractional part of any hi－res screen， then allows the user to multiply，move，reverse，mirror， recolor，or rotate it．（This one is far beyond my program－ ming ability）．
9．Build a simplified，unsophisticated version of a video digitizer．
10．Build a scanner that attaches to a printer．A photo or drawing feeds itself through the printer，which digitizes the image and sends it to the computer，where it is to be manipulated by the hi－res manipulator（see number 8 above）．
11．Have the computer actually listen to a musical instrument，using the 64＇s audio－input port，and announce（by speech synthesis or an onscreen mes－ sage）when the instrument is in perfect tune．
12．Create an algebra word－problem－solving program．（If adventure games could only be so smart！）

## REVIEWS

## Giverrilla War and Purple Heart

Two new games for the 64, Guerrilla War by Data East and Purple Heart by CRL, create a two-player environment in which a single player should think twice about entering alone.

Guerrilla War is not a game about apes in the city zoo, and Purple Heart is not a mild-mannered tale of a colorblind heart surgeon. Both are arcadestyle adventures in which you go to war against impossible odds. If you're smart, you'll convince a friend that his or her fighting prowess and combat skills are required for this campaign of thrills.

Of the two games, Purple Heart is the sleeper. Packaging is unpretentious, and the introductory graphics are pretty much what you would expect from a "mercenary shoot-'em-up."

When the game gets under way, however, it sweeps the player(s) along on a mad, frantic charge through five complex and challenging levels of play. The advantage of having a friend along becomes apparent as the two players share the same action and discover they must cover each other's flanks from the onslaught of enemy troops.

Cobra is the code name of mercenary (player) 1. He is joined by his companion, Striker, when the two-player option is chosen. Using captured weapons (machine guns, rocket launchers, and flamethrowers) freely stockpiled along the way, you dart from behind buildings and parked vehicles, destroying all who would oppose your mission.

This is not easy: Your foes outnumber you 100 to 1, and the bullets and deadly grenades sprayed your way fill the screen at a dizzying rate. Military vehicles also speed along the roadway, creating hazards and havoc and flattening unwary mercenaries.

Each mercenary has the ability to take five hits as he fights through the five multiscreen scenarios. The Enemy Base, the Jungle, the Ruins, the Swamp, and the Icelands must be traversed and conquered before a final victory can be claimed.

Thanks to good programming and good design, the makers of this war adventure provide users with the ability to return to the game at the level where
their last player expired. This is a blessing to those of us who haven't the patience or inclination to restart a game from the beginning each time we want to play again.

There's also an option for a second player to join a game in progress. Simply plug in a second joystick, press the space bar, and Striker appears onscreen, ready to aid his friend, Cobra.

I'm impressed with how much fun this game is to play. The action is fast and furious, but not unrelenting. You have a chance to catch your breath and collect your thoughts before reentering the fray. The graphics are exceptional and clearly defined, allowing hours of play without eye fatigue.

CRL has a hit with Purple Heart.
Data East has offered a number of its arcade hits to the home computer market and with a fair amount of success. Its latest effort is Guerril!a War, a game, like Purple Heart, that allows two players to enjoy a shared crusade.

Guerrilla War challenges players to overthrow a cruel dictator in a freedomloving republic. Your mission is to free your fellow guerrillas imprisoned in the capital palace.

You'd best take a friend along if you want to survive in Purple Heart and Guerilla War.

Stop me if you've heard this before, but you must fight your way through five levels of difficult play to reach your objective. A farm, a town, a coal mine, the capital, and, finally, the palace are your battlefields.

Besides using guns, bazookas, and flamethrowers, each player can carry and use 50 grenades. Your foes are well-armed and entrenched in foxholes and bunkers, or rapidly deployed from marching columns on the roadways. Getting through them is not easy. Expect additional trouble from above: The government controls air cover.

The game offers a choice of keyboard or joystick control. Trying to ma-
nipulate the play with the keyboard was awkward, however, and made me appreciate the fact that I had several good joysticks.


Purple Heart
At the end of each session, or when you lose your last life, not only must you restart from the beginning, but you must also answer the option prompts again. The graphics are not the best I've seen from Data East; they flicker and jump to such a degree that it becomes downright disturbing.

To its credit, Guerrilla War is a fastpaced and most challenging arcadestyle war adventure. The well-executed soundtrack can accompany your mission or be switched off in lieu of battlefield sound effects.

Sharing a computer adventure with a friend is a welcome trend in gaming, and, now that computer games are becoming truly multiplayer, I wonder how far this might be taken. Should we expect to see future games played by a large number of people using linked computers or telecommunications? Imagine a sports or war game using $20-30$ participants. That could really put a dent in my computer escape time when I'd rather be alone.

> -Steve Hedrick

Purple Heart
CRL
Distributed by Scorpion
19 Harbor Dr.
Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849
\$29.95
Guerrilla War
Data East
470 Needles Dr.
San Jose, CA 95112
\$29.95

## Bible Search

Need a New Testament reference to write a sermon, assist you in your biblical studies, or provide an answer to a nagging question? Bible Search is a quick way to find those references, look at them in context, and print them out.
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New Testament.

Bible Search contains the full text of the King James Version of the New Testament, with a complete concordance. The concordance is available on a variety of disks for use with the REU or the 1541, 1571, or 1581 disk drives. The program itself has to be run from a 1541 disk. There are two separate programs for the 64 and the 128 , both on the same disk. Nearly everyone who has a 64 or 128 also has a 1541 disk drive or a 1571 that can emulate it. Those with REUs or 1581 or 1571 drives will appreciate the extra speed this equipment affords, though the disk turbocharging routines make the 1541 very fast. Whatever equipment you have, you can copy the files from disk to disk using any file-copy utility: The disks that come with Bible Search are not copyprotected, which makes sense. Who would sink so low as to pirate the Bible?

When you run the program, you're prompted for a search string. After you've entered the string, an initial search is performed through a concordance to make sure the text appears in the New Testament. If it doesn't, a portion of the concordance close to your word choice will appear. If you search for the word frog, for instance, to find out what happened to frogs after they overran Egypt shortly before the first Passover (Exodus $8: 2-7$ ), you'll be informed that the word doesn't appear in the New Testament. Then the concordance will appear with your cursor on the word fro and just ahead of the word frogs, which apparently does appear in the New Testament.

As you might expect, these humble amphibians are conjured up as a vision of Armageddon in Revelation: "And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet."

When the searched-for verse appears, you can use the cursor keys to move forward or backward from the reference to see it in context. If you
wish, you can print the text with your line printer. You can install a bookmark. You can look at the verses in which the search string appears, or you can opt to see all the references.

The options for searching are many and varied. You can begin the search anywhere in the New Testament. You can enter a phrase or a word. There is a limited capability to use wildcards. Or you can limit your search to a single book. Furthermore, you can enter a specific verse and call it up. When the texts are onscreen, they are fully formatted in upper- and lowercase, with the words of Christ in red; italic characters (which indicate clarifications by translators in words not actually contained in the original texts) are displayed in another color. Paragraphs are marked by dollar signs. All of the colors in the display can be customized, including background color and (in 40column mode) the border color.

This is an enormously quick and responsive program that would be of value to anyone studying the New Testament. One small quibble: This is billed as a Bible search, but only the New Testament is included. The author notes that if he had gone all the way and provided both testaments, it would have required 4.5 megabytes of stor-age- 16 double-sided $51 / 4$-inch disks, or about six $3^{1 / 2}$-inch disks. To me, that doesn't seem excessive. I hope SOGWAP will consider expanding this program, perhaps even to include the Apocrypha, and making a version specifically for a hard drive. Bible scholars on a budget would thank them.
-Robert Bixby

## Bible Search

SOGWAP Software
115 Bellmont Rd.
Decatur, IN 46733
$\$ 25.00$

## Out Run and Space Harrier

You've seen Sega's Out Run and Space Harrier at your local arcade. Now you can bring these two megahits home to your 64 . Everything is here: the beautiful graphics, great sound effects, and fast gameplay. Everything, that is, except the coin slot.

Of the two, Out Run is my personal favorite. As a general rule, I'm not a big fan of games that have been ported from the arcade to a home computer. They usually become entirely different games because of hardware limitations. But Out Run is an exception. The overall look and feel of the game is remarkably similar to the original.

You start by choosing one of five destinations, and the computer plots an overhead view of the course you'll be driving. Whatever course you drive, you'll see a variety of scenes from such locations as the beaches of Southern France, the German Autobahn, the Swiss Alps, Death Valley, and more. Wherever you travel, you'll be impressed with the smooth-scrolling graphics. Trees, buildings, bushes, boulders, and road signs whiz by in dazzling color.


Controls are straightforward and easy to operate. Push the joystick left and right to steer, or forward and back to accelerate and brake. Change gears by pressing the joystick fire button. (There are only two gears, so the button acts as a toggle between first and second.) At the bottom left of the screen, you'll find a functional tachometer and a speedometer. To the right, the current stage or checkpoint is shown. The clock, scoreboard, and lap timer are located at the top of the screen. A big feature of the game is the numeric displays, which are presented in big, bold digits that are easy to read-even at 295 kilometers per hour.

## Everything from these

two coin-op megahits is
here: the beautiful
graphics, great sound
effects, and fast
gameplay. Everything,
that is, except the
coin slot.

After you've selected a course, adjusted the radio, and picked up your date, you're ready to hit the road. It's a race against the clock. Each leg of the race must be completed in 60 seconds. If you get there early, leftover time is added to the clock for the next leg. If you don't beat the clock, you're disqualified from the race. You must avoid

## Reviews

trees, rocks, buildings, poles, and anything else that borders the road. One slipup will send you tumbling end over end. Fortunately, crashing your car doesn't disqualify you from the race; it just takes valuable time off the clock.


Out Run

Completing a course is extremely difficult. After many hours of play, I finally managed to get through course $A$. This is possible only if you drive like a careful maniac. If you make it to the finish line, you'll be treated to a victory celebration. I won't spoil the surprise, but I will say that you'll be glad you brought your date along for the ride.

Just about every game, regardless of its merits, has its share of drawbacks. Here, though, I could find only two worth noting. The first involves the way high scores are handled. The top five drivers can enter their names in the Hall of Fame, but the names aren't saved to disk. Why bother if it's not going to be there next time you play? The second drawback is the demo mode, which involves a lot of disk access. You might not want to leave your computer on very long after you've played a game, or your disk drive will get a real workout.

The game is put together very well. The graphics are excellent, the sounds are good, and gameplay is fast. The guys at Sega did an outstanding job of recreating one of my coin-op favorites.

I remember seeing Space Harrier for the first time in the local arcade. My younger brother and I had stopped by there and we noticed a crowd gathered around a strange new machine. We had never seen anything like it. Not only did it have outstanding graphics and stereo sound effects, but the whole videogame leaned and dipped according to the action on the screen. Well, your 64 may not lean and dip while you're playing Space Harrier, but your stomach might. Once you see the impressive 3-D graphics and experience the fast-paced action, you may forget that you're playing on a 64.

Arcade games have come a long way in the last few years. Just when you think they can't get any better, something new comes along. The same goes
for Commodore 64 software. With countless arcade releases on record for this computer, it still hasn't reached its high. Sega's Space Harrier is stunning proof that new and better things can still be done on the 64 .

Space Harrier is a futuristic shoot-'em-up played in the 3-D Land of Dragons. You control the Space Harrier, a jet-pack-equipped Rambo with a big gun. Your goal is to seek out and exterminate all hostile beings and bring peace back to the land.

The game is played in a series of stages, each more difficult than the last. You'll encounter robots, stone-head creatures, helicopter insects, a nuclear man, dragons, and a whole slew of other deadly monsters. While doing battle with the creatures, you must avoid various obstacles scattered on the surface. These obstacles include trees, towers, poles, bushes, and rocks. They all vary in height, so you must fly between, over, and around them throughout most of the game. If you make it to the end of a stage, you must destroy a giant supercreature to advance to the next level.


Clearly, the high mark of Space Harrier is its slick 3-D graphics. It's so realistic you'll probably find yourself leaning, ducking, and dodging the oncoming obstacles as if you were really there. Many arcade games use this 3-D perspective, but none have achieved the stunning realism of Space Harrier.

The biggest problem of Space Harrier is its lack of rapid fire. After about 30 minutes of play, I had a bad case of Thumbitis. (Of course, this varies with the quality of the joystick used.) Also, like Out Run, this game doesn't write high scores to the game disk. I hope Sega puts an end to this habit in future releases.

Space Harrier is an outstanding arcade game in all facets: graphics, sound, and gameplay. It's addictive.

> -Troy Tucker

Out Run and Space Harrier
Sega
Distributed by Mindscape
3444 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook, IL 60062
$\$ 34.95$ Out Run
\$29.95 Space Harrier

## USA Today Sports Center

Who's not on first. And What's not on second. But Who is. I mean, who is?

Poor Lou. If only he'd had the USA Today Sports Center, he could have avoided all that confusion with a few seconds online. But thanks to USA Today and Linc Networks' recent collaboration to form the USA Today Sports Center telecommunications network, sports fans can have all the answersand have a lot of fun. Members can participate in fantasy sports leagues, play board and card games, review team schedules, buy authentic equipment, swap or sell sports memorabilia, and see scores and updates as they happen.

Just a glance through the sports newsroom should give you a good idea of the variety of information available from the Sports Center. From here you can receive a customized news update every time you log on. Members designate favorite sports, leagues, teams, players, and subjects; the Sports Center clips and saves news articles that pertain to them. If you wish to read about other stories in the sports world, you can browse through all the latest news. A personalized scoreboard can also be set up to show you scores, standings, and box scores for selected teams.

The Sports Center is heaven for sports-statistics lovers, who will find information on a number of sports on amateur, college, and pro levels. Practically any statistic from the current sports year can be accessed online. Supply a date and a team or city, and up come the scheduled events. Pick a team and a player, and you get individual statistics. Also, you can easily make statistical comparisons between both individuals and teams.

You'll often find that statistics are displayed in 80 columns. This is probably because the network was originally designed for the IBM PC. Although annoying at first, reading through these stats becomes easier with practice.

After you've caught up on the latest sports info, you can get into the action yourself. But before getting started, you should find and read the member's handbook, which is offered online. It contains essential Sports Center information that will save you both time and money. Another time- and moneysaving tip: Use the menus to navigate when first logging on to the network. Once you're comfortable with the system setup, you'll find that the direct commands are a much faster means of accessing different parts of the Center.

The Sports Center offers fantasy Rotisserie leagues for all major sports. Members can draft a team of players (with fantasy dollars) and manage them
in an online league competition. Statistics for your team's players are compiled from actual professional games in which their real-life counterparts compete. Teams compete throughout the season to determine a champion, and prizes are awarded to the winners.

Once you've finished any necessary trades and have your team in shape, you may want to explore the board- and card-game sections. (Before becoming affiliated with USA Today, Linc Networks was mainly a service for online chess players, and even today many of the members are board-game players.) Here you'll find chess, checkers, backgammon, reversi, go, blackjack, and more. Each game section features lessons, game news, and tournaments. Players achieving the highest score each week are eligible to compete for prizes in monthly tournaments. The games also feature ongoing tournament ladders where players earn ratings based on their performance and are matched with similar opponents. Forums are regularly offered with chances to chat and play with masters of the game.

Collectors and card dealers will especially like the Sports Center's collector exchange, where you can buy, sell, or trade baseball cards and other sports memorabilia. Up-to-date price guides are available for almost every major
card issue, and there are several ways to sell or trade cards online. If you wish to trade cards, go to the public trading post. If you're interested in selling cards, check out the classified ads and live auctions. A future addition will allow buffs to catalog their collections and reference their values online.

## This new online service is heaven for sports lovers.

Like most telecommunications services, Sports Center offers chat modes and E-mail. Weekly forums regularly feature USA Today experts, as well as other major personalities.

The Sports Center offers a wide variety of memberships, ranging from $\$ 14.95$ (Individual) to $\$ 34.95$ (Organization). The standard individual membership provides all the Sports Center services, and first-time members receive $\$ 15.00$ of free online time. The service can be accessed from Tymnet, Telenet, ConnNet, 800 Service, and direct calls. Access charges start at $\$ 2.95$ per hour and go as high as $\$ 17.95$, depending on the time of day and the access method.

Optional Sportsware telecommunications software is avaiiable initially for $\$ 24.95$ and is $\$ 29.95$ if you purchase it at a later date. Its most significant feature is the sports ticker, a moving display along the bottom of your screen that brings you scores and updates on games as they happen without disturbing your current activity. In my opinion, this feature alone makes the software worth its price.

Sportsware also lets you configure your startup to automatically call the Sports Center and log you on. The board games can all be enhanced with Sportsware graphics, as well. Members who choose to use their own telecommunications software have the same network and game capabilities, but they must play text versions of the games.

An updated version of the software is planned in the near future. The update (supplied to existing members free of charge) will incorporate a diskcapture option for users who want to store information at home.

It doesn't take long to see that the Sports Center was very well planned and designed from the start. Online staff members are always accessible and eager to listen to new ideas on how to improve the service. I've used the network for just over a month, and it's obvious that the system is growing dra-


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## Reviews

matically. New areas are constantly being added, and existing ones are updated often. In fact, there's not enough space in this review to even mention all of the current options.

I also don't have room to tell you who's on first. Guess you'll have to figure that one out for yourself.
-David Hensley, Jr.
USA Today Sports Center
Building 9, Terrace Way
Four Seasons Executive Center
Greensboro, NC 27403
(800) 826-9688
(919) 855-3491

## Aussie Joker Poker

The two of us like a game that can be played alone so we can test our blundering methods in private. We like a game that dares us to risk dollars in areas where we say our luck and superior skill are. When we feel like company, we like a game that can be played by up to (good grief!) 90 people. We like computer card games. We like Aussie Joker Poker, although it took some getting used to.

The object of Aussie Joker Poker is to score points. Each player's hand consists of five cards. A hand's score is determined by its poker value, the value of the cards, and the suits involved. You can either keep your cards and the score they make or risk your hand by having one to five new cards dealt.

## different, down-under <br> audacious, and cool.

As long as you improve your score with new cards, you're in the game. You then have the choice of keeping that score or taking new cards again. If you don't improve your score, you bust and thus are unable to score on that hand.

You determine how many rounds to play and how many hands to have in a round. Suits may start at any card from 2 to 10 , thus lowering or raising the odds for a good hand.

The program puts your hand in order, if you like, and tells you what top score you're up against. It also keeps track of all scoring and whose turn it is to start a round. The manual recommends playing as many rounds as you have players.

There is a way to place bets with this game. Just like the scoring, the program maintains all accounts automatically. The betting option can only be accessed by means of a code word, and it can be removed at the touch of a key.

Bets can be set for any amount from $\$ 0.01$ to $\$ 9,999.99$.

It's easy to let players join or leave the the game. The computer settles accounts smoothly.


We like computer card games, and Aussie Joker Poker is different, downunder audacious, and cool. It's a slick program. For those of us who like to play cards on the computer, it's a bit of all right.
-David and Robin Minnick

## Aussie Joker Poker

Mindscape
3444 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook, IL 60062
\$29.95

## International Team Sports

In software publishing, few themes are as popular as sports, especially Olympic sports. Dozens of programs have covered most of the individual Olympic events, but team events have mostly been ignored. The biggest problem is in one user trying to control several players.

One solution is Mindscape's new International Team Sports, a program featuring five team events: volleyball, the $4 \times 400$ meter relay, the $4 \times 100$ meter swimming relay, soccer, and water polo. Not only do you control the athletes playing the games, you also act as coach.

The program starts out at the first Sports Festival. After selecting a country to represent, pick seven players for your team from a pool of 11 athletes. You are given a rating for each player in each event, plus his age. After selecting seven athletes, assign them to the various events. (During subsequent Festivals, players' skills improve or decrease, older athletes retire, and new ones become available.) If you wish, you can let the computer make the selections for you. When your teams are ready, the games begin.

The five events can be played in any order. You can play a single game, play one round in an event, play an entire event, or play all the games of that
year. You can watch the computer play or participate in any of the games you wish. All events are conducted in a playoff structure.

Mindscape has come up with an excellent interface to solve the one-player/multiple-athletes problem. Instead of controlling what each athlete does, you control the interaction between athletes, acting more as a supercoach than as a player. Fortunately, there is no joystick-wrecking action in any of these games. Anyone with average dexterity can play-skill counts here, not speed.

In volleyball, you field a three-man team. You control the passing and the shooting. Pass the ball to a teammate, hit it over the net, or, if the setup is good, spike it over the net. On defense, you control the blocking.

The players automatically move around the court, playing by your command. The graphics are good, and the play is fast. Details abound (the ball bounces off the back wall on a bad shot). The team that wins two out of three games wins the match, with game points set at 5,10 , or 15 points.

In the running relay, you pace the runners and time the baton passes. In swimming, as in track, you pace the athletes and control the turns and exchanges. In track, everything happens as soon as you press the fire button, but in swimming, you have to think ahead. When you press the fire button at the exchanges, you don't jump instantly into the pool-it takes a second to dive in. The idea is to leave the block just as

the swimmer in the pool touches the wall. Too early, and the diver freezes up. Too late and you lose time.

There's one problem here. Pool lanes aren't shown on a split screen. The view follows the leader, and, if your team is behind, it becomes almost impossible to time the turns. If you're in the lead, that presents no problem, but if not, learning the game can be difficult. Remember, the athletes' skills affect how fast they swim or run. They can go faster and tire out, or go slower and conserve energy. You have to pace your athletes to achieve the fastest laps possible.

Soccer and water polo are con-
trolled the same way but play differently from swimming and track. You handle the passing, shooting, and covering, while the computer moves the players. Here, a player's skill determines shooting accuracy and how fast he moves on the field or in the pool.

Play is simple. In both soccer and water polo, you have four players: left and right wingmen, center, and goalkeeper. To pass, push the joystick in the direction you want and tap the fire button. To shoot, hold the button and release.

In soccer, timing the release is unimportant, but in water polo it determines how high the ball is thrown. You'll lob a few balls off the screen until you get the timing right. In both garnes, passing is critical. If you're like me, you may have a problem remembering the correct controls. Too often I've shot when I meant to pass and lost the ball. I recommend a good joystick.

International Team Sports is a very good product. Graphics and sound are excellent, action is quick and clean, and controls are simple. The manual is detailed and explains all aspects of the game. There is a problem with drive ac-cess-and fast loaders don't seem to help. I have yet to see a game that takes longer to load, but if you don't mind the wait, International Team Sports is a good piece of software. And it's a lot of fun.
-Erik Olson
International Team Sports
Mindscape
3444 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook, IL 60062
\$29.95

## F-14 Tomcat

Yet another flight simulator inspired by the movie Top Gun? Yes, but this one is easily the best of the lot and one of the best combat flight simulators for the 64 .

Produced by Dynamix, which won its spurs three years ago with a futuristic combat tank simulation called Arctic Fox, F-14 Tomcat offers outstanding graphics, good sound, fast action-and a career as a naval aviator.

You begin by enlisting in the Navy and viewing a montage that takes you through boot camp. You are then assigned to flight training at Whiting Naval Air Station, where your first flight is in a T-2 Buckeye. Here I discovered an anomaly. Although this trainer is propeller-driven, you're instructed to increase thrust as if you were in a jet. Further, the sound effects are those of a jet engine.

As in all the good simulators, your view is through the windscreen, although ground details are sparse. Even
at low altitudes, the land is indicated by a green field with rows of white dots that change to give some feeling of movement. Occasionally a major artifact, such as a landing strip, comes into view, but these are few and far between.

## F-14 Tomcat is one of the

> best combat flight simulators for the 64 .

The control panel, on the other hand, is nicely detailed, using gauges rather than the electronic displays found in other simulators. A welcome touch is the inclusion of different panels for the T-2 and the F-14. While such a difference should be a matter of fact, it is not always so. This extra effort to provide variety and realism speaks well for the quality of Tomcat.

Your mission is outlined by radio messages that appear at the bottom of the screen, beneath your control console. Fly to the listed altitude and heading. The game is forgiving at this point, and an error of a few degrees or a few hundred feet doesn't matter.

On your second flight, follow your instructor through basic maneuvers; then move on to air combat maneuvers. From there you're ready to go to Pensacola NAS for advanced jet training, flying mock combat against an instructor. (Fail and you'll likely end up flying cargo planes or helicopters.)

If you succeed, you may be posted to Miramar NAS, but only for further training. As yet you don't have the age or experience to take part in the Top Gun school. Besides keeping a record of your training, accumulated points, and rank advancements on a separate disk, Tomcat ages you as your career progresses. You begin at age 21, but you have to be 28 -if you live that longbefore you can hit the big time.

Accept a posting to the U.S.S. Nimitz and join one of two squadrons keeping a lid on hot spots all over the world. It's only after this and after attaining an overall score of 85 or better that you can go to Top Gun school. If you're successful there, you may even be invited to return as an instructor.

Each duty station along your career path represents an escalation in the difficulty of the game and in the quality of your opponents.

Should you not wish to pursue a career, go directly to the Fly Mission part of the simulation. You'll help suppress hostilities in as many as 80 trouble spots, but your scores will not be recorded.

The missions are not necessarily all combat missions. At times you may be sent up as a show of force, directed not
to fire unless fired upon. At other times you may go into action with weapons hot, ready to fire at anything that moves.

While flying, send radio messages by using the numbered keys. Press 1 to request permission to fire at the enemy. Press 2 to request a vector for your base, and so on. These messages and their replies appear on a line below your control panel.

If you're shot down, you'll be treated to a still scene showing your plane going down in flames, followed by another of your flag-draped coffin being borne by your shipmates. Fortunately, death is not permanent, and you can quickly fly again without rebooting.

Because of its extensive graphics, Tomcat is a large program, occupying four disk sides. Yet all the scenarios I've tried can be completed without swapping disks.


F-14 Tomcat's graphics are excellent. Your control panel and heads-up display are uncluttered and easy to read; enemy planes grow from dots to what looks like real aircraft; and the scenes of receiving orders or being shot down are also very good.

Documentation covers everything you need to know without being overbearing. In addition, there are several illustrations of the flight maneuvers you'll be expected to perform, along with good examples of how they work and what they do.

Control is a mixture of joystick and keyboard, and I'd recommend using the smoothest joystick you have. Leafcontact types, such as the Wico Ergonomic and the Epyx 500J, will sometimes click you into a position a few degrees off axis, making it difficult to level yourself with the horizon.

Keyboard controls could be more easily mastered with the help of a quickreference card; nevertheless, F-14 Tomcat earns top honors. Graphics, sound, and action are excellent, and the framework of a career scenario adds a sense of realism and purpose.
-Ervin Bobo
F-14 Tomcat

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The year is 2529 and a lot has changed since the twentieth century. Space travel has become commonplace. People go to work daily on the moon and on several nearby planets. In keeping with their new environments, humans are continually seeking new forms of entertainment and games.

A highly popular game has emerged in recent years. In this new contest of skill, you fight a battle of survival against an equally matched opponent. Only one of you car emerge victorious-you give no quarter and ask none in return.

You and your opponent choose between an open battlefield and a randomly generated maze. When you've chosen your arena, you go into the locker room to don your battle armor and gather your weapons. The weapon of choice for this contest is a newly developed, remote-control boomerang. The unique feature of this weapon is that after throwing it, you can guide it to its target. If you hit your opponent, his suit of armor shorts out, sending him back to the locker room for another.

## Typing it In

"Boomerang" is written in machine

Kevin Dixon


High-speed flying boomerangs echo your motions as you try to hit your opponent while remaining unscathed.
language, so you must use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to enter it. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 1BC0
When you've finished entering the data for Boomerang, be sure to save a copy of it to tape or disk.

Even though the program is
written entirely in machine language, it is designed to be loaded and run just like a BASIC program. To play, plug in two joysticks, type LOAD"BOOMERANG",8
and then type RUN.
Boomerang's opening screen asks you to select the game speed. Push either joystick up or down to select a speed and then press the fire button. Speed 1 is the slowest and speed 3 is the fastest. Next, you're asked whether you'd like a maze. Again, push either joystick up or down-to answer Yes or No-and then press the fire button.

If you request a maze as your arena, the computer generates a random maze and asks each player to approve it. Push the joystick up or down to select Yes or No; then press the fire button. If either contestant selects No, the computer generates another maze and asks again. Both players must approve the maze before the contest begins.

## Into the Arena

As you enter the battlefield, the blue player begins on the left side of the screen; the red player, on the right. Lying on the ground nearby is your boomerang. Your boomer-
ang is the color of your armor. You can pick it up by touching it. Touching your opponent's boomerang shorts out your suit of armor.

Move about the arena by pressing the joystick in the direction you wish to go. To throw your boomerang, press the fire button. The boomerang flies in the direction you were last facing.

To change the direction of your boomerang in midflight, press your fire button. Its direction will change to the direction you are currently facing. With careful maneuvering, you can guide the boomerang back to where you can catch it.

Be careful not to let your boomerang get out of range. If it is more than about two-thirds of the screen's width away from you, you lose control of it. If you lose control, the boomerang continues flying in its current direction until it hits either your opponent or a wall. You can pick up your boomerang by touching it again.

You can short your opponent's armor by hitting him with your boomerang. Don't think that just because a boomerang is stopped, it isn't deadly. Touching the opponent's boomerang at any time will short out either player's suit of armor. When one suit is shorted out, both contestants return to the locker room to prepare for the next round. The contest continues until a player has lost ten suits of armor. The player with one or more working suits of armor wins.

Once a winner has been found, you can elect to play again or return to BASIC. You can pause the game at any time by pressing the RUN/ STOP key. Press RUN/STOP again to continue. You can quit the current game by pressing Q .

## Strategy Tips

Try to find a long, winding tunnel to hide in. This makes it harder for your opponent to guide his boomerang toward you. If your opponent's boomerang hits a wall, try to keep him away from it by guarding it. This strategy allows you to take pot shots at your opponent when he comes in close to retrieve his boomerang. Remember that if you touch your opponent's boomerang, you'll be zapped. Also, don't let your boomerang get too far away or you may find yourself on the run. See program listing on page 73. G


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IIou've been training for years to run your best race ever. In "Marathon," an arcade-style game for the Commodore 128 , you get the opportunity. Unfortunately, the 26 -mile course takes you through the town of Walkerville, where the mayor has recently outlawed running. The town folks agree and are out to enforce the mayor's decree. But first, they've got to catch you.

## Getting Started

Marathon is written in BASIC 7.0 and machine language. Be sure that you're in 128 mode when you type in the programs. To prevent typing errors, enter Program 1, "Marathon BASIC," using "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to save Program 1 to disk when you're finished typing it in. Because Program 2, "Marathon ML," is written in machine language, you'll need to enter it using the 128 version of "MLX," found elsewhere in this issue.

When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

Starting address: 1300
Ending address: 1727
Before exiting MLX, be sure to save the program to disk as MARATHON ML.

To start the game, plug a joystick into port 2. Then load and run Program 1. (Program 1 will automatically load Program 2.)

The object of the game is to avoid the Townies and complete a 26 -mile marathon course. The course is a grid of city streets. You are the light red runner; the pursuing Townies are white. To move your runner, just push the joystick in the direction you want him to run (up, down, left, or right). If you are caught by any of the townsfolk, you lose a man. When you lose three men, the game is over.

Should you find yourself hopelessly cornered, press the fire button. The Townies will disappear long enough for you to escape.

However, you can resort to this tactic only once per level or per man.

You score points by picking up flags that appear randomly on the course. Scoring starts with 15 points per flag and increases by this amount for each level. You get 30 points for a captured flag on the second level, 45 on the third level, and so on.

On the right side of the screen, you'll find your score, the high score, the current level number, and the number of men you have left. If you can outrun the Townies, you'll be awarded an extra man after every fourth level.
See program listings on page 81 . $\mathbf{G}$


STARSII
Robert A. Mulfori

Since ancient times, man has gazed upward and wondered about the points of light in the night sky. Astrologers tried to attach meaning to the motion of the lights, using them to predict the future. Today, thanks to pioneers like Galileo, Ptolemy, and Copernicus, we have a clearer understanding of the motions of the heavenly bodies. With our increased knowledge, the night sky is even more fascinating than before.
"Stars II" brings the fascination of the stars and planets to your Commodore 64 or 128. Based on "Stars," published in the October 1987 Gazette, Stars II is even more powerful. With it, you can learn the constellations, identify and study the movements of the wandering planets, and view the sky for any date and time from any point on Earth.

Have you ever seen the planet Mercury? Jupiter? The constellation Aries? Stars II will show you when and where to look for visible planets, stars, and constellations. If you're curious about what the sky looks like from Australia or the North Pole, Stars II lets you travel there to observe. Stars II even shows the daytime sky, with the sun positioned in front of the normally invisible stars.

This outstanding program is your own personal planetarium, showing you when and where to look for planets and other celestial wonders. One of the finest sky simulations available for the Commodore 64.


Bring the night sky to your 64 with this accurate celestial simulation.

## Getting Started

Stars II is written in BASIC with machine language routines stored in DATA statements. To ensure accuracy, you should use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in. Be sure to save a copy to disk after you've finished typing.

When the program is first run, there is a short delay while Stars II POKEs its machine language routines into memory. Once the routines are in place, Stars II requests
the year, month, day, hour, and minute of the sky you wish to view. Type the complete year, as in 1989. Enter the month as a number from 1 to 12 . For example, type a 7 for July. Type the day as a number from 1 to 31 , the hour as a number from 0 to 12 , and the minute as a number from 0 to 59 .

Stars II next asks whether the time is a.m. or p.m. Type A for a.m., or P for p.m. If the month is between April and October, Stars II asks whether the time is standard or daylight saving. Type S for standard time, or D for daylight saving. After the date and time have been entered, the menu appears on the screen. Using the menu, you can select your viewing angle, view the sky from any place on Earth, or get a summary of information about stars or planets. To select a menu item, press the number corresponding to the item.

## Selecting Your View

Four different views of the sky can be selected. Option 1 is an overhead view showing the entire sky. Stars II uses a sophisticated technique, called stereographic projection, to project the entire sky onto a flat circular map with minimum distortion of the star patterns. The
outer circle of this map represents the horizon, while the center is the zenith (the point directly overhead in the sky). This option is especially useful for determining which constellations or planets are visible on a given night.

To concentrate on a particular area of the sky, select option 2,3 , or 4. Option 2 shows the eastern sky, option 3 shows the southern sky, and option 4 shows the western sky. When one of these options is selected, a portion of the sky is reproduced on the screen with the horizon at the bottom, similar to what you would see if you went outside and looked in that direction.

Stars are represented by white dots on a dark background. If it is night, the sky background is black. If the sun is near or above the horizon, the background changes to blue. Brighter stars appear as larger white dots on the display. Stars II accurately computes the positions of visible planets and marks them with distinctive symbols. Each planet, constellation, or star is named as it is plotted on the sky, allowing you to become familiar with the major star patterns. If an object is below the horizon, its name appears briefly, but the object does not appear onscreen.

## Exploring the Heavens

Option 5, Solar System Data, summarizes information about the sun and visible planets for the date you've selected. Stars II solves Kepler's equation to compute extremely accurate positions for each planet. The altitude above (or below) the horizon and the direction in which each planet is visible are displayed. If the altitude is negative, the object is below the horizon. In addition, the distance of the sun and planets from the Earth is also shown. The sidereal time, or star time, is also displayed. (Sidereal time is most useful for experienced stargazers; it tells you which stars are directly overhead.)

Choose option 6 to change the date and time. As when first run, Stars II asks you to enter the year, month, day, hour, and minute. Although the program has no limitation on the date that can be entered, it is most accurate for years within 400 years of the present.

The default longitude and latitude of your viewing location are 75
degrees west, 40 degrees north. Option 7, Travel, lets you view the heavens from a different location on the Earth. If you elect to travel, Stars II first asks for the latitude. You can find the latitude of your destination on a good map; type it in to the nearest degree. Stars II next asks whether you wish to change longitude. Press $Y$ to change it, or N to keep the old longitude. If you press N , Stars II assumes you are near the center of the default time zone. If you type Y , you can enter the exact longitude and time zone. The time zone value is the difference, in hours, between local standard time and the time at zero longitude in England. For Eastern standard time (EST) enter 5, for Central standard time (CST) enter 6, and so on. West longitudes and time zones are positive. The time zone is not affected if you request daylight saving time, because Stars II makes all the necessary adjustments.

It is easy to change the default values for latitude, longitude, and time zone to your home's location. To do this, load Stars II and change the values of LT, LG, and TZ (latitude, longitude, and time zone) in line 50 . Make sure you save the customized program using a new name.

## Additional Options

Select option 8 to list all the constellations visible in Stars II, with a brief description of each. There are many constellations in the sky, but most of them are faint. Stars II does not attempt to display them all. All the bright and important star patterns are here, however, including the 12 constellations of the zodiac. Learn these constellations and you'll have no trouble finding your way around the real sky.

Option 9 toggles simulation mode on or off. Press 9 to turn on the simulation; then select a view from one of the first four options. Stars II completes the sky display for your selected date and then computes and displays the sky at the same time on successive months. This allows you to watch how the constellations change with the seasons or to watch the wanderings of the planets as the year goes by. Press the $S$ key to stop the simulation and return to the menu. Press Q to quit the program and return to BASIC.
See program listing on page 75 .


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With "Screen Splitter," you can design rainbow screen borders, command dozens of sprites, and display hi-res graphics with text. This easy-to-use BASIC program gives you the power of raster interrupts without having to learn machine language. You can integrate Screen Splitter's powerful routines into your own programs for dazzling displays.

## Getting Started

Program 1, Screen Splitter, is written entirely in BASIC, so be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, to minimize typing errors. Be sure to save the program before running it. There are also listings for three interrupt routines and a BASIC demo program, but you don't have to type them in to use the main program.

Screen Splitter's main menu has five options. To see how the program works, create an interrupt that changes the background and border. Choose f1, create interrupt. Next, enter the number of horizontal screen areas. The minimum is 2 and the maximum is 100 . Enter 3 this time. Now, cursor up and down to set the boundaries of each area. Be sure each zone is at least two lines high. Press RETURN to define the next area. Press E to abort and

exit to the main menu. Screen Splitter displays all the zones and asks for confirmation.

After you've set up the areas, decide which memory locations you would like to change during the raster interrupt. Possibilities include the screen colors, the sprite registers, and the display mode. The addresses of these registers can be found in technical and programming manuals for the 64 .

The program prompts you to enter the number of addresses to affect. Screen Splitter allows you to change as many locations as you like, but enter 2 for this example. Next, enter 53281 for address 1 to
alter the background color. Set the value (in this case, a color number in the range $0-15$ ) for each area. Each area should have a different color. After entering all the values for address 1, the program displays the entries and asks for confirmation. Enter $Y$ to proceed, $N$ to go back and change something, or $E$ to exit to the main menu.


Break the 8-sprite limit with "Screen Splitter." This photo is from the demo program.

Now enter 53280 to change address 2, the border color. Repeat the process of entering values and confirmation. Finally, the program asks you if there is another interrupt. Enter $Y$ if you're using any special interrupt-driven utilities; otherwise enter $N$. Screen Splitter creates the raster interrupt routine and puts it into memory at 49170.

Botron fous tines ase iex stace maz to coxianut
"Screen Splitter" lets you display hi-res graphics and text on the same screen.

Press any key to return to the main menu; then press f 3 to display the interrupt created. A screen with a split background and border should be displayed. Press $f 4$ to turn off the interrupt. Press f5 to save this interrupt to disk. Press f1 to create another interrupt. Press $f 7$ to exit to BASIC. You can't edit a routine; you must recreate it from scratch each time.

## Demos

Programs 2, 3, and 4 are interrupt routines created with Screen Splitter. Use MLX to enter them. Save each file before typing in the next
one. Be sure to use the filenames indicated because Program 5 loads them in. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values below.

| Program 2, "RainbowBorder" |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Starting address: | C010 |
| Ending address: | C097 |

Program 3, "MultiSprite"
Starting address: C010 Ending address: C0B7

Program 4, "TextHires"
Starting address: C010
Ending address: C06F
Program 2 can be run from direct mode. Type in the following sequence to see it:
LOAD "RAINBOWBORDER",8,1
NEW
SYS49170
Press RUN/STOP-RESTORE to deactivate one interrupt routine before loading another.

To see MultiSprite and TextHires in action, type in Program 5, Demo, using The Automatic Proofreader. This BASIC program loads and demonstrates all three ML routines. Demo POKEs in the code to disable the raster interrupt and re-
turn the screen to normal. A SYS 52376 before each load makes sure no interrupt is active.

RainbowBorder is the simplest example. It changes one address (53280) and has 25 screen areas.

MultiSprite changes the eight vertical sprite-position locations (53249, 53251, 53253, 53255, $53257,53259,53261,53263)$ and has four screen areas. The screen areas cover raster lines 51-98, 99-146, 147-194, and 195-bottom. The values for each sprite memory location are $55,104,154,204$. When working with sprites, you get better results if you allow some space between the raster and the sprite. For instance, the second screen area starts at raster line 99, but the sprites are displayed at line 104. There is no provision for moving the sprites independently.

TextHires has two areas and alters locations 53272 (values 29, 21) and 53265 (values 59, 27). The top of the screen displays a cyan sine wave on a black background in hires mode, with a text window at the bottom of the screen.
See program listings on page 84.

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## Jim Wilday

A popular form of testing is the multiple-choice quiz. "Quiz Maker" lets parents and teachers create and administer multiple-choice tests on any subject and at any skill level. The program runs on the 128 , the 64 , and the Plus/4. Once a test is set up, the only input required of the student is to match the correct answers.

## Getting Started

Quiz Maker is written entirely in BASIC. To prevent typing mistakes, be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, when entering the program. Save the program to disk before you attempt to run it.

When you're ready to create or take a quiz, load the program, type RUN, and press RETURN. A menu screen will appear with four options: Add data ( + ), Erase all data $(-)$, Save this version (S), and Play (any other key).

Currently, the program is set up for a vocabulary quiz. The DATA statements at the end of the listing contain some words and their definitions. The data value in line 1000 indicates how many words have been defined.

To take the sample quiz, choose the play option from the menu. A scoreboard will appear at the top of the screen, followed by a randomly selected word definition, a list of 16 vocabulary words, and play instructions.

Locate the word in the list that corresponds to the definition. If you can't find a match, press M for more words. When you've found what you think is the correct word, use the cursor keys to position the highlight bar over it and press RETURN.

If you've made the right choice, another definition appears. Otherwise, the program displays

## Here's an easy way to

 generate and administer multiple-choice quizzesit's ideal for home or school use. For the Commodore 128, 64, and Plus/4. A disk drive is required.

Match the definition with the correct word. A sample quiz is provided, and it's easy to create your own.
the definition along with the correct word. To continue the quiz at this point, just press a key. After you've completed the quiz, your score is reported as a percentage.

## Creating a Quiz

Quiz Maker allows you to make individual multiple-choice quizzes for children based on their skill levels. You can set up any type of quiz, limited only by the length of the input.

To create a quiz, first choose the erase-data option from the menu. The program will delete all test material in the DATA statements at the end of the listing. (Be patient-this may take some time, especially if there's a lot of data.) Afterward, you're returned to the menu.

Next, select the add-data option. The program prompts you for a "word" or term that is no more than 18 characters, followed by a matching "sentence" that is less than 70 characters in length.

Since the program uses a custom input routine, you can enter any character from the keyboard at each prompt. So, if you're writing a math quiz, you can substitute the solution to a math problem for the word, and a formula for the sentence. By entering dates and events at the prompts, you can lay out a history quiz in a similar manner.

To edit an entry as you're typing it in, use CLR/HOME (to erase the entire entry) or DEL (to remove individual characters from right to left). Cursoring within the input field isn't allowed. Once you've finished entering a word or sentence, press RETURN. After the sentence is entered, the program automatically updates the word count in line 1000, adds the data to the end of the program, and returns you to the menu.

When you've finished constructing a quiz, press $S$ to save it to disk. You'll then be prompted for a filename. To help you keep track of the quizzes on disk, name each quiz after the student or subject you're testing.

While using the program, be careful not to press the - key from the menu unless you're certain you want to erase the quiz data. The program won't ask twice-it immediately starts deleting DATA lines. Should this happen, quickly press RUN/STOP-RESTORE. You may have to reenter some quiz data, but the bulk of it should remain intact. When you've reentered the deleted portion, be sure to update the word count in line 1000 and save the quiz to disk.
See program listing on page 79.


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SCALI


The Commodore 128 has two display modes: 40 and 80 columns. The VIC-II chip, which generates the 40 -column screen, can display
text, bitmapped graphics, and sprites (graphic objects that are separate from the rest of the screen). The VIC-II can also display combinations of text and bitmapped graphics by using raster interrupts. These combination screens are usually called split screens. Although it doesn't support sprites or split screens, the VDC chip which generates the 80 -column display is generally more powerful than the VIC-II. Not only does the VDC generate a sharper, clearer display than the VIC-II, but it also can generate displays with more resolution ( 640 $\times 200$ and $640 \times 400$, compared to the 40 -column screen's $320 \times 200$ ) and more colors.

Standard 128 s don't have enough video memory to support the VDC's highest resolution, but there is enough memory to display a $640 \times 200$ monochrome screen. (128Ds have more video memory and can display the $640 \times 400$ screen.) 128 owners with 80 -column monitors can display screens with twice the pixel resolution of the 40-

Nine new commands for
BASIC 7.0 let you control the 128's 80column screen for bitmapped graphics.
Three impressive demo
programs are included.

Ken Davies

38 COMPUTE!'s Gazette August 1989


Use BASIC 7.0 commands to draw on the 80 -column hi-res screen. This animated clock keeps accurate time by tracking the system clock (from the Program 2 demo).
column screen; 128D owners can display screens with four times the pixel resolution.

BASIC 7.0 (the version of BASIC in the 128) has a versatile set of graphics statements that work very well in 40 columns but don't support the 80 -column screen. "VDC Graphics" is a machine language program that adds nine new commands to BASIC 7.0. The new commands are similar to the standard 40 -column graphics commands, so translating older graphics programs to use the 80 column screen is easy.

## Getting Started

VDC Graphics is written in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, when entering it. When you run MLX, you're prompted for starting and ending addresses of the program you're entering. The MLX prompts, and the values you should type in for VDC Graphics, are as follows:

## Starting address: 1300 <br> Ending address: 1B7F

Once you've finished entering the program, be sure to save a copy to tape or disk before exiting MLX. Save the program using the filename VDC GRAPHICS. You can install the program by typing BLOAD"VDC Graphics" and then SYS 4864. You must install VDC Graphics before typing in Programs $2-4$. If you enter the demo programs without Program 1 installed, the new keywords won't be tokenized properly.

To see some examples of what you can do with VDC Graphics, type in Programs 2-4. Program 2, "Clock Demo," displays a full-size analog clock on the 80 -column bitmapped screen. Program 3, "Paint Thinner," is a short but interesting line-drawing and flood-fill demo. Program 4, "Worm Demo," is an example of simple 80 -column bitmap animation.

## BASIC Statements

With only a few exceptions, VDC Graphics uses the same keywords and syntax used by the standard BASIC 7.0 graphics commands. You must insert the keyword CALL in front of graphics statements intended for the 80 -column screen. The commands BOX, GSHAPE, and SSHAPE aren't implemented in VDC Graphics.

VDC Graphics provides a special pixel-flip mode, which can be activated by typing SYS 4924,1. When pixel-flip mode is activated, you reverse the state of the pixels (on pixels are turned off, and off pixels are turned on) when you draw to the hi-res screen, thus performing an exclusive OR with the graphics. SYS 4924,0 returns to the normal plot mode.

The following list shows the syntax for all of VDC Graphics' commands, with a brief description
of how they're used. Command names are shown in uppercase. Any arguments are shown in lowercase, italic type. Optional arguments are surrounded by brackets. Legal values for the command arguments are given below the command name.

## CALL GRAPHIC mode

mode $0=$ Sets VDC screen to text mode $1=$ Sets VDC to high-resolution mode
Sets the graphics mode for the $80-$ column screen. If the 80 -column screen is active when the GRAPHIC command is executed, VDC Graphics automatically makes the $40-$ column screen the active text screen. VDC Graphics always clears the VDC screen when the GRAPHIC command is called. The VDC doesn't support split screens, so any attempt to create a split screen with the GRAPHIC command causes a syntax error.
CALL PAINT [color source], $x, y$
color source $0=$ Paints in background color $1=$ Paints in foreground color
$x, y \quad$ Starting coordinates of fill (0,0-639,199)
Begins a flood fill in the specified color at coordinates $(x, y)$.
CALL CHAR [color source], $x, y$

| [,string][,rvs] |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| color source | Ignored by VDC Graphics |
| $x$ | Character column $(0-79)$ |
| $y$ | Character row $(0-24)$ |
| string | String to be displayed |
| ros | Reverse field flag $(0=$ off, |
|  | $1=$ on) |

Prints a character string on the $80-$ column bitmapped screen at coordinates $(x, y)$. VDC Graphics ignores the color source parameter; it's included for compatibility with the BASIC 7.0 CHAR statement.


Draws a circle, an ellipse, or an arc. For determining starting and ending angles, 0 degrees is located at the top of the circle and increasing angles proceed around to the right so that 90 degrees is on the right, 180 degrees is on the bottom, and 270 degrees is on the left.
CALL DRAW [color source][,$x 1$
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}, y 1 \ldots][\text { TO } x 2, y 2 \ldots] \\
\text { color source } & \begin{array}{l}0=\text { Draws in bitmap } \\
\text { background } \\
1=\text { Draws in bitmap } \\
\text { foreground }\end{array} \\
x 1, y 1 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Starting coordinates of the }\end{array}
$$ <br>

line(0,0-639,199)\end{array}\right\}\)| Ending coordinates of the |
| :--- |
| line (0,0-639,199) |

The DRAW command is very flexible. It can be used to plot points or draw lines using absolute rectangular coordinates or relative rectangular or polar coordinates. Some examples of valid DRAW commands are
CALL DRAW
CALL DRAW color
CALL DRAW color $, x 1, y 1, x 2, y 2, \ldots$
CALL DRAW color, $x 1, y 1$ TO $x 2, y 2$ TO $x 3, y 3$ TO ...
CALL DRAW TO $x 2, y 2$
The $(x, y)$ coordinate pairs can be replaced by polar coordinates in the form radius;angle, where radius is the pixel distance from the current pixel location and angle is the relative angle ( 0 degrees is to the right of the current pixel; 90 degrees is above). VDC Graphics suffers from the same bug that plagues BASIC 7.0: Negative values for coordinates result in an ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR. It's possible to avoid this bug by poking twos complement integers into the pixel-cursor-position registers. Locations 4401-4402 contain the $x$ position and locations 4403-4404 contain the $y$ position.

## CALL LOCATE $x, y$

$x, y \quad$ Coordinates to move the pixel cursor to $(0,0-639,199)$
Moves the pixel cursor to the position $(x, y)$. The $(x, y)$ coordinate pair can be replaced by a polar coordinate pair in the form radius;angle, where radius is the pixel distance from the current pixel location and angle is the relative angle ( 0 degrees is to the right of the current pixel; 90 degrees is above).
CALL COLOR source number,color value
source number $0=$ Sets bitmap back-
ground color
$1=$ Sets bitmap fore-
ground color
VDC color values (1-16)

## Programming

Sets the foreground or background color of the bitmapped screen.

## CALL SCNCLR

Clears the 80 -column high-resolution screen.

## CALL QUIT

Disables VDC Graphics' commands. If VDC Graphics isn't overwritten by another program, you can type SYS 4864 to reenable it.

## Generic Commands

A few standard BASIC 7.0 graphics commands can be used with VDC Graphics. These commands don't directly operate on the 80 -column bitmapped screen and so don't require CALL.

## SCALE $n[, x \max , y \max ]$

$n \quad 0=$ Scaling off $1=$ Scaling on
$x \max 320<=x \max <=32767$
$y \max 200<=y \max <=32767$
Scales the coordinates of the bitmap from 0 to 32767.

SCALE suffers from the same problem whether it's used with the 80 -column bitmapped screen or with the VIC-II's multicolor bitmap screen. The SCALE command as-
sumes the physical width of the bitmap is 320 pixels. This assumption causes the scale for the $x$-axis to be off by a factor of 2 for the 80 column bitmap and the VIC-II's multicolor bitmap. To scale the bitmap properly, divide the normal $x \max$ value by 2 .
WIDTH $n$
$n 1$ or 2
Defines the width of lines to be drawn.

## RDOT $n$

$n \quad 0=$ Returns the $x$ coordinate of the pixel cursor
$1=$ Returns the $y$ coordinate of the pixel cursor
$2=$ Doesn't work with VDC Graphics (see discussion below)
With 40 -column bitmaps, setting $n$ to 2 returns the status of the pixel at the pixel cursor. To return the status of a pixel found in the 80 -column bitmap, set the pixel cursor to the desired coordinates (using LOCATE, for example), type SYS 4927, and then use $\operatorname{RREG}(n)$ to return the color source of the pixel in the variable $n$. If $n=0$, the pixel is off; if $n=1$, the pixel is on.
See program listings on page 82. G

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ACCESSORIES


## 1541 RAMBOard*

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## THE 1581 TOOLKIT

## Is This Utility Healthy? Get A Second Opinion.


#### Abstract

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The words above are trom a review of The 1581 Tooikt in the May June 1989 issue of iNFO Magazine. We recerved 412 out of a a must for any heavy 1581 user. we couldnt agree more. Because the Toolkit givers you all this

\author{

* Fast Disk Copier <br> * Fast File Copier <br> * Byte Pattern Search <br> * Partition Creator
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## SYSRES

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Keith M. Groce

A number of interrupt-driven clock routines have been written for the 64 over the years. Unfortunately, many of these share a common problem: If you happen to press RETURN over the clock display, they become part of your program. "Sprite Clock" eliminates this problem by using a pair of sprites to display the time. Thus, the clock is no longer visible to the screen editor.

Sprite Clock prints the current time in oversized numerals at the bottom of the screen. It won't interfere with your programming, and it's easy to set up.

## Getting Started

Sprite Clock is a machine language program in the form of a BASIC loader. To avoid typing mistakes when you enter the program, use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue. When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

To install the clock, load the program and type RUN. The loader will POKE the machine language routines into memory and then prompt you for the current time. Enter the hour, minutes, and either $A$ or $P$ (for AM or PM); separate each by a comma. For example, if it's 10:05 AM, you enter 10,5,A.

Once you've initialized the clock, you can use your computer normally. With the exception of certain IRQ interrupt-driven routines, Sprite Clock is compatible with most programs.

## Ever been so involved in

 programming that you
## forgot the time? If so, this

program can help. It

## displays a realtime clock

## that runs even while you

program. For the
Commodore 64.

## Altering the Display

The clock appears in the lower right corner of the screen. Sprites 6 and 7 are used for the display; if you wish to change the clock's location, color, or size, initialize it and then POKE the appropriate sprite-control registers.

For instance, to reposition the clock near the top of the screen (on sprite-coordinate line 52), enter
POKE 53261,52:POKE 53263,52
(If you want to change the clock's location permanently, change the value 234 in line 400 to 52 and the checksum 37842 in line 130 to 37660.)

The color of the clock is taken from the current cursor color and is determined the moment you initialize the clock. To set the clock color,
change the color of the cursor just before you enter the time. To do this, hold down the CTRL or Commodore key and press a number key in the range 1-9. (If you need to change the clock color after the clock has started, POKE the color registers for sprite 6 and 7 at locations 53293 and 53294, respectively, with a color value in the range $0-15$.)

At some point while you're programming, the clock display may begin to annoy you. If so, you can clear it from the screen by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE. To bring it back up (at its default location), type SYS 1007 and press RETURN. (You can also change the clock's color by changing the cursor color prior to this SYS call.)

## How It Works

The program consists of two separate routines: a driver routine, located in the cassette buffer along with the sprite definitions, and the clock display routine, located in the RAM under BASIC ROM. Zero page and the 4 K of free RAM at 49152 remain undisturbed.

Once you've entered the current time, the program initializes the sprite parameters, sets the TOD clock at 56328 , and redirects the IRQ interrupt vector to the driver routine. The driver routine checks the minutes setting. If a minute has elapsed, the program redefines the sprites based on the updated clock setting. Otherwise, it leaves the clock display unchanged.
See program listing on page 86. G



The 1571 disk drive is one of the most versatile drives available for any computer. It is capable of reading and writing a variety of different disk formats, both single- and double-sided, from Commodore to MS-DOS to CP/M.

Many new 1571 owners think, "Great! I'll have twice as much room for my word processor and database files." What they may not realize is that to use the extra space afforded them by the new drive, they'll have to format a new disk for double-sided use and transfer the files individually. If only there were a way to format the second side of the disk.

Several 1571 users have tried to use the following command sequence to format the second side of their single-sided disks:

OPEN15,8,15," $\mathrm{U} 0>\mathrm{M} 0$ " (make the drive single-sided)
PRINT\#15,"U0 $>$ H1" (select side 2) PRINT\#15,"N0:diskname, id" (format side 2)
CLOSE15
Unfortunately, this sequence of commands produces a disk that has the equivalent of another singlesided disk on side 2. A slick trick, but one which requires a sequence of commands similar to the ones above in order for you to be able to use side 2 .

Through special programming, "Disk Doubler" converts 1541 and 1571 single-sided disks into true double-sided disks. It allows you to use the extra storage capacity on side 2 without having to manually copy the files to a new disk or send a cryptic string of commands to the drive.

> Get twice the storage space from your single-sided disks without having to type cryptic commands or flip your disks over. For the 64 or 128 with a 1571 disk drive.

## Typing It In

Disk Doubler is written in BASIC, so be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, to prevent typing errors while you enter it. Save a copy of the program to disk when you've finished entering it. Disk Doubler modifies your disk directly; use it only on unimportant disks until you're sure it works correctly. A good way to test the program is to format a new disk for single-sided use and then run Disk Doubler. If you no longer have a 1541 , you can make your 1571 format disks for single-sided use by putting it in 1541 mode before formatting the disk. Use the command OPEN 15,8,15,"U0>M0":CLOSE15 to put your 1571 into 1541 mode. The command OPEN15,8,15,"U0>M1 ":CLOSE15 returns it to 1571 mode. If you look at the disk directory after you've formatted it, it should have 664 blocks free. After you've run Disk Doubler, it should have 1328 blocks free.

Disk Doubler runs on either the 64 or the 128 . If you are a 128
user, you can use either the 40- or the 80 -column monitor. To get started, simply load the program and type RUN.

Disk Doubler first checks to see whether the disk is already doublesided. If so, it informs you and then gives you the option of formatting another disk. If the disk isn't doublesided, it begins formatting the second side. Do not use Disk Doubler on flippies (disks that have been flipped over and formatted on the second side). There is no way for Disk Doubler to detect whether the second side is already formatted. If Disk Doubler is used on a flippy, all data on the second side will be lost.

Disk Doubler tells you what is happening as it works. When the work is complete, it asks whether you want to modify another disk.

## How It Works

Formatting side 2 of a single-sided disk requires only a single command, but because of differences in the BAM (Block Availability Map) on single- and double-sided disks, this reformatting is only part of the job. Changes must be made to the BAM on side 1, and the BAM on side 2 must be built.

The BAM for side 1 is found on track 18, sector 0 . Byte 3 of this sector is a flag telling the drive whether the disk is single- or doublesided. This flag must be changed so that the drive will know to use the second side. Also, bytes 221 through 255 must be modified for the system to properly recognize side 2. The BAM for side 2 must be filled in to let the drive know the tracks on that side are empty.
See program listing on page 85 .

"Notepad 64" (November 1988) lets you store notes in the 64's memory or on disk with the touch of a key. Here's a version of this popular program for the 128.

If you're a "Notepad 64" user and have longed for a 128 version of this handy program, you're in luck. Now there's "Notepad 128"-identical in form and function to the 64 version. Like its sibling, this program serves as a computer scratch pad. Anytime you need to jot down a note or recall an important memo, Notepad 128 is within easy reach. Best of all, it's transparent to BASIC.

## Typing it in

Notepad 128 is written entirely in machine language. Type it in using the 128 version of "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.
Starting address: 1300
Ending address: 16A7
Before you exit MLX, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

To install the program, type BOOT "filename" (tape users should type LOAD "filename",1,1 and SYS 4864).

## Taking Notes

Notepad 128 is great for ordering those scraps of information that often get lost on your desk. Use it to record notes on the current program, to maintain a list of frequently used phone numbers, or to schedule appointments.

To activate Notepad at any time, press the back-arrow key ( - ); then press RETURN. Notepad leaves BASIC undisturbed, so you can access it even while a BASIC program is running. (Of course, this action will halt the BASIC program.) When you enter Notepad,
you're presented with a menu of five options, explained below.

View Notes. This allows you to examine a note already in memory. When you've finished reading it, press any key to return to the menu.

Enter Notes. With this option, you can write a note up to one full screen in length-that's 1000 characters. All editing keys function normally. This includes CLR/ HOME, which erases the screen with a keypress. Don't move the cursor below the bottom of the screen or the screen will scroll up, causing you to lose anything written at the top. To return to the menu, press the back-arrow key ( $\leftarrow$ ).

Save Notes. To store the current note to disk, enter a filename at the prompt. Be sure to use a name that's not on the disk or the file won't be saved. Note that the program doesn't alert you if a file by that name already exists on the disk-a blinking drive-error light is the only indication.

Load Notes. The program prompts you for a filename. If the file isn't on the disk, the drive-error light will blink.

Exit. This option returns you to BASIC, where you'll find any BASIC program already in memory intact.

Notepad 128 uses white text on a black background as its default colors. To change these, press B for border, S for screen, or C for character color. Any changes you make remain in effect until the computer is turned off. However, you can save a permanent copy of the program containing your favorite colors by entering
BSAVE"filename",P4864 TO P5792
See program listing on page 86 .


"Sprite Fader 64," is a machine language utility that uses sprites to display a text string. It takes a given text string, converts it to a series of sprites, and then gradually fades it in at a specified location, one pixel at a time.

With text in sprite form, you can easily create banners with smooth-scrolling messages that fade in and out as they move across the screen. Sprite Fader 64 automatically moves the display sprites and can even accommodate custom characters in the text string.

Typing it in
Program 1, Sprite Fader 64, is written entirely in machine language. To enter it, use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.
Starting address: Ending address: CC00 CFFF
Before you exit MLX, save a copy of the program to disk with the filename FADER 64.ML.
"SPRITE FADER,"
A 128 TEXT-DISPLAY UTILITY.
WHICH ORIGINALLY
APPEARED IN THE
APRIL ISSUE,
NOW HAS A COUSIN
HERE'S A YERSION
OF THIS POPULAR
PROGRAM FOR THE 64,
A DISK DRIVE IS REQUIRED.

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|  |  |

Peter M. L. Lottrup
Program 2 is a demo that shows you how to use Sprite Fader 64 from within your BASIC programs. To prevent typing errors when entering this program, use "The Automatic Proofreader.'

The Fading Effect
Sprite Fader 64 works much like the 128 version. To use it, you must call two routines. The first designates where the text string will be located on the screen, while the second identifies the string you wish to display. Both routines are called with the SYS command.

To position the text string, use a command of this format:
SYS 52224,row,column,size
Row and column represent the coordinates for the top left corner of the text-window display. Sprite Fader 64 uses the standard spritecoordinate system, where the visible portion of the sprite screen includes locations 24-344 on the $x$ axis and $50-249$ on the $y$-axis. But here, row and column are limited to the range $0-255$.

The final parameter, size, is the expansion factor for the text $(0-3)$. A value of 0 selects standard text size. A value of 1 makes the characters twice their normal height; a value of 2 makes them twice as wide; and a value of 3 doubles both
their height and width.
In addition to adjusting the size of the text, you can also alter its color. Quite simply, the color displayed corresponds to the current text color. This must be set prior to executing the above SYS. Set the text color as you normally would: with PRINT (by simultaneously pressing CTRL or the Commodore key and a number key $1-8$ ) or with POKE (by storing the color value $0-15$ at memory location 646).

When you call this setup routine, Sprite Fader 64 relocates the text screen at 51200 and clears it. (See "Program Notes" for additional details.) Thus, if you need to print anything on the screen, do so only after you've called the first routine.

The second call, which assigns the text string and causes it to materialize, is

SYS 52227,string variable,movement direction
String variable is any text string that's between 1 and 24 characters in length. Values outside this range cause an ILLEGAL QUANTITY er-
ror. Note that you must pass the text string to the routine in the form of a string variable (like A\$), not a literal string (like " $\mathrm{HI}^{\prime}$ ).

Movement direction determines whether the text display should move, and if so, in what direction. A value of 0 results in a static display. A value of 1 moves text left, 2 moves it right, 3 moves it up, and 4 moves it down. You can also control the scrolling direction by POKEing this value ( $0-4$ ) directly into location 700.

After you've executed this second SYS command, Sprite Fader 64 creates the fade effect, building the text in sprite form pixel by pixel. To fade text out, just overwrite it with new text. Or, you can define string variable as " " (a single space enclosed by quotation marks) and repeat the second SYS call. Both approaches are demonstrated in Program 2.

## Program Notes

Sprite Fader 64 uses all eight sprites to create the fading effect. To do so without affecting the normal

BASIC program area, it temporarily reconfigures the 64's memory: The text screen is moved to locations 51200-52223 (\$C800-\$CBFF), character definitions (the uppercase/graphics set only) are copied to 49152-51199 (\$C000-\$C7FF), and sprite patterns are placed underneath Kernal ROM at 5734458367 (\$E000-\$E3FF).

The changes most likely to affect you are the relocation of the text screen and repositioning of the character set. If you POKE or PEEK screen memory while the routine is active, be sure to use the new screen addresses. Also, since only the first 2 K of character data is copied, the lower-/uppercase set is no longer available. At the same time, however, since the characters are now in RAM, they're more easily redefined (see the demo program).

When you've finished using Sprite Fader 64, to restore memory to its default configuration, press RUN/STOP-RESTORE or execute a SYS 52230 from within your program.
See program listings on page 78. G

## VIDEO BYTE the first FULL COLOR! video digitizer for the C-64, C-128

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## feetllack

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## When Does 1 Plus 0 Equal 2?

As a beginning student of machine language, I thought that careful study of the source code for Charles Brannon's SpeedScript 3.2 might be unusually rewarding. I've learned a lot from Mr. Brannon's code, but at a number of places I don't understand why he does what he does. Why does he load the accumulator with the contents of a memory address and then add a 0 to it? For instance, in one location, he has the following:
LDA CURR
ADC \#0
STA LASTLINE
LDA CURR+1
ADC \#0
STA LASTLINE +1
My common sense tells me that what goes into LASTLINE and LASTLINE +1 is no different than what was found in CURR or CURR +1 . What's going on here?

Wally Blake Greensboro, NC

Your common sense would be correct except that you've overlooked one slight detail. If you look at this code again, you'll see that the machine language add instruction is $A D C-A D d$ with Carry. ADC begins with the number in the accumulator and adds to it the given value ( 0 in this case), plus an additional 0 or 1, depending on the state of the carry flag. Thus, if a previous operation left the carry set, adding 0 would really add a 1 .

A single byte can store values in the range $0-255$; two bytes or more are required to store larger numbers. After adding a value to the low byte of a number, the carry bit may or may not be set, depending on whether the result is larger than 255. Adding 0 to the high byte (with $A D C$ ) takes care of the problem. If the carry bit is set, the high byte is automatically incremented by 1 .

In the code above, if the result of adding the carry and 0 to CURR exceeds 255 , the carry flag will be set when 0 is added to CURR +1 so that LASTLINE + 1 is properly incremented.

## MLX Modifications

In typing in your programs, I find myself making numerous copies as I progress through the listing. After a while, the disk gets full, and I have to stop and clean it up. So I thought, why not let "MLX" do it? I've included a partial listing for an update of the 64 version of MLX. It adds two options to MLX-one that reads the directory and one that scratches an old file.

> Bill Tripp
> Kennett, MO

I've included modifications to " 128 MLX" that make it work with multiple drives. They will allow you to save to, load from, and catalog drives 8 through 11 .

> T. Dabney Tannehill Chattanooga, TN

Being a regular reader, I always look for programs that I can enter from Gazette. I use "MLX" when appropriate, and find it extremely useful. I've even used it for finding starting and ending addresses of programs and for copying files from disk to disk.

The display feature is very handy, but I thought that it would be nice to be able to list a file to the
printer. I've modified MLX so that the Display option can list the file to the screen or to the printer.

Ralph H. Rethoret
North York, Ont., Canada
We've combined Mr. Tripp's, Mr. Tannehill's, and Mr. Rethoret's ideas into modifications for both the 64 and 128 versions of "MLX." We've added new menu options that allow the user to scratch files from within MLX, to use multiple drives (either two drives, dual drives, or both), and to list files to the printer. In addition, we've added a directory option to the 64 version (the 128 version already has this capability).

The following additions and deletions are necessary to modify 64 MLX:

RC $115 \mathrm{DU}=8: \mathrm{DN}=6: \mathrm{DN} \$=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{STR} \$$ (DN) , 2)
PA 240 PRINT TS"\{RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FILE": PRINT TS"\{RVS\}C \{OFE\}ATALOG DISK"
FA 241 PRINT T\$"\{RVS\}K\{OFF\}ILL FILE": PRINT T\$"DRIVE \{RVS \}N\{OFF\}UMBER"
JS 242 PRINT TS"\{RVS\}Q\{OFE\}UIT \{2 DOWN \} \{BLK\}"
XM 260 A $=\emptyset: F O R \quad I=1$ TO 8:IF $A S=$ MIDS ("EDLSCKNQ", I, 1) THE N $A=I: I=8$
GK 270 NEXT:ON A GOTO $42 \sigma, 610,6$ $90,700,1100,1210,1240,2$ 80: GOSUB1060:GOTO250
QP 290 POKE $\mathrm{SD}+24,0: \mathrm{POKE} 56,160$ : END
EX 621 PRINT"\{RVS\}S\{OFE\}CREEN \{SPACE\}OR \{RVS\}P\{OFF\}RI NTER? ";
DX 622 GETPS $\$$ IFPS $\langle<>$ "S"ANDPS $\$$ <>"p"THEN622
MH 623 PRINTPSS"\{DOWN\}":IFPS\$= "p"THEN1290
DH 750 PRINT"D\{DOWN\}": OPEN15,D U, 15, "I" $+D N \$+": ": B=E A-S$ A:IN\$=DN\$+":"+IN\$:IF OP THEN81の
BR 760 OPEN $1, D U, 8, I N \$+", P, W^{\prime \prime}:$ GOSUB860:IF A THEN22 6
SC 810 OPEN $1, D U, 8$, IN $\$+", P, R^{\prime \prime}:$ GOSUB860:IF A THEN22 $\sigma$
HM 11 曰छ PRINT" $\{$ CLR \} \{DOWN \} \{BLK\} \{RVS\} DISK CATALOG \{OFF\} \{DOWN\}":OPEN1,DU, 0,"\$"+DN\$:OPEN15,DU,15 : GET\#1,AS,AS
XG 1110 GET\#1,AS,AS
DS $1120 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{ST}: I \mathrm{FS}\langle>$ ØTHENCLOSE1: GOTO119ø

HD 1130 IFPEEK（653）THEN 1130
XP 1140 GET\＃1，LO\＄，HIS
RH $115 \emptyset$ LO $=$ ASC $(L O S+\operatorname{CHRS}(\theta)): H I$ ＝ASC（HI \＄＋CHRS（ $\sigma$ ））：LN＝L O＋HI＊ 256 ：LN $=$ MIDS（STRS （LN），2）
BH 1160 PRINTLNS＋＂＂；
HB 1170 GET\＃1，BS：IF B $\$=\| "$ THEN PRINT CHR\＄（13）；：GOTOL 110
CM 1186 PRINT BS；：GOTO117 6
PK 1190 INPUT\＃15，EN，EMS，ET，ES： IFENTHENPRINTEN；EMS；ET ；ES
BQ 1200 CLOSE15：GOTO22 0
BG 121 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}\{D O W N\}\{B L K\}$ \｛RVS\} KILL FILE \{OFF\} \｛DOWN\}": INPUT"NAME OF \｛SPACE\}THE EILE TO SCR ATCH＂；SCS
KM 122 OPEN15，DU，15，＂S＂＋DN\＄＋＂ ：＂＋SCS：INPUT\＃15，EN，EMS ，ET，ES：CLOSE15
MF 1236 PRINTEN；EMS；ET；ES：GOTO 220
KE 1240 PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{DOWN\} \{BLK\} \｛RVS\} CHANGE DRIVE NUM BER \｛OFF\} \{DOWN\}"
XH 1250 PRINT＂DISK UNIT NUMBER ＂DU：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛16 RIGHT\}";
EG 1260 INPUTDU：IFDU＜80RDU＞11T HEN125
GS $127 \emptyset$ PRINT＂DISK DRIVE NUMBE R＂DN＂ 4 LEFT $\}$＂；：INPUT DN：IFDN＜øORDN＞1THEN127 0
HG 1280 DN\＄＝MID\＄（STRS（DN），2）：G OTO22 $\sigma$
CB 1290 OPEN 4，4：PRINT\＃4，＂MLX L ISTING FORMAT＂：PRINT\＃4
CD 1300 GOSUB1380：B＝BS＋AD－SA：F $O R I=B T O B+7: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(I): G$ OSUB1360：GOSUB380：PRIN T\＃4，S\＄；
MD 1310 NEXTI：PRINT\＃4，＂$=" ;: A=$ CK：GOSUB1360：PRINT\＃4
CJ $1326 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:$ IFAD $>$ EATHE NPRINT \＃4：PRINT\＃4，＂＊＊EN D OF DATA＊＊＂：CLOSE4：GO TO22 $\varnothing$
DA $133 \varnothing$ GETAS：IFAS＝R\＄THENGOSUB 198日：CLOSE4：GOTO22の
CX $134 \emptyset$ IFAS $=S \$ T H E N E=F+1: G O S U B$ 1080
CH 1350 ONFGOTO130 $13,130,1306$
MP $1360 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):$ PRINT\＃4，MI D $\$(H \$, B+1,1) ;: B=A-B * C 6$ ：PRINT\＃4，MID\＄（H\＄，B＋1，1 ）；
FG 1370 RETURN
SF $1380 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6):$ GOSUB1360 $: A=A D-A * Z 6: G O S U B 1360: P$ RINT\＃4，＂：＂；：GOTO37

Below are the modifications for 128 MLX．
XR $110 \mathrm{Z} 2=2: \mathrm{Z} 4=254: \mathrm{Z} 5=255: \mathrm{Z} 6=2$ 56：Z7＝127：BS＝256＊PEEK（4 627）： $\mathrm{EA}=65280: \mathrm{DU}=8: \mathrm{DN}=\varnothing$
MD 230 PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}S \｛OFF\}AVE FILE"RT ; TAB (1 3）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ C $\{O E F\}$ ATALOG DI SK＂RT \＄；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}K \｛OEF\} ILL FILE"
HH 231 PRINT TAB（13）＂DRIVE \｛RVS\}N\{OFF\}UMBER"RT\$;TA B（13）＂\｛RVS\}Q\{OFF\}UIT \｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}"
GE 240 GETKEY AS：A＝INSTR（＂EDLS CKNQ＂，AS）：ON A GOTO 340
， $550,640,650,930,1000,1$ 010，940：GOSUB 950：GOTO
\｛SPACE\} 240
XP 561 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}CREEN \｛SPACE\}OR \{RVS\}P\{OFF\}RI NTER？＂；
GD 562 GETPS\＄：IFPS\＄＜＞＂S＂ANDPS\＄ ＜＞＂p＂THEN562
PE 563 PRINTPS\＄＂\｛DOWN\}":IEPS\$= ＂P＂THEN1ஏ6Ø
JA 700 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂，P＂），D（DN） ，U（DU），W：IF DS THEN AS＝ DS：GOTO 740
BB 740 IF $D S=63$ THEN BEGIN：CLO SE 1：INPUT＂\｛BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE［Y／N］\｛4\} ＂；AS：IF AS＝＂Y＂THEN SCR ATCH（FS），D（DN），U（DU）：PR INT：GOTO 760 ：ELSE PRINT ＂\｛BLK\}":GOTO 660:BEND
DD 760 DOPEN\＃1，（ $\left.\mathrm{E} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}^{\prime \prime}\right), \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{DN})$ ，U（DU）：IF DS THEN A $\$=D S$ S：F＝4：CLOSE 1：GOTO 79Ø
FM 786 PRINT＂LOADING＂；FS：PRIN T：BLOAD（ES），D（DN），U（DU） ， $\mathrm{B} \boxminus, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): A D=S A+F N A D(17$ 4）$-\mathrm{BS}-1: \mathrm{F}=-2$＊$(\mathrm{AD}\langle\mathrm{EA})-3$＊ （AD＞EA）
RA 930 CATALOGD（DN），U（DU）：PRIN T＂$\{D O W N\}\{B L U\} * *$ PRESS A NY KEY FOR MENU＊＊＂：GET KEY A\＄：GOTO 22g
AD 10øø PRINTBES＂\｛RVS\} KILL FI LE $\{4\}\{D O W N\}$＂：INPUT＂NA ME OF EILE TO SCRATCH＂ ；SC\＄：SCRATCH（SC\＄），U（DU ， $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{DN})$ ：GOTO22 $\varnothing$
RH 1010 PRINTBES＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ CHANGE \｛SPACE\}DRIVE NUMBER \｛OFE\} \{DOWN\}
DH $1 \oslash 2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂DISK UNIT NUMBER ＂DU：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛16 RIGHT\}";
QQ 1030 INPUTDU：IFDU＜80RDU＞11T HEN1626
DF 1040 PRINT＂DISK DRIVE NUMBE R＂DN＂\｛4 LEFT\}";:INPUT DN：IFDN＜øORDN＞1THEN1曰4 $\emptyset$

CQ 1050 GOTO22g
AA 1060 OPEN 4,4 ：PRINT\＃ 4 ，＂MLX L ISTING FORMAT＂：PRINT\＃4
HM 1070 PRINT\＃4，HEXS（AD）＋＂：＂； GOSUB $1148: B=B S+A D-S A$
PP 1080 FOR $I=B$ TO $B+7: A=$ PEEK（ I）：PRINT\＃4，RIGHT\＄（HEX\＄ （A），2）；SP\＄；：GOSUB1150： NEXT I
RQ 109ø PRINT\＃4，＂＝＂；RIGHT\＄（HE $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{CK}), 2)$
FB $110 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA} T$ HEN PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** END \｛SPACE\}OF DATA **":GOT O $22 \sigma$
CJ 1110 GET AS：IF AS＝RT $\$$ THEN \｛SPACE\}PRINT BES:GOTO \｛SPACE\} 220
CB 1120 IF $A S=S P S$ THEN $F=F+1: P$ RINT BES；
BS 1130 ON F GOTO $1076,1110,10$ 70
EE $1140 \quad \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4{ }^{*} \mathrm{C}$ K +Z 5 ＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)$ ：GOTO1160
MR $1150 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}^{*} \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}$
FE $1160 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5)$ ：RETUR N

To scratch a file，select the KILL FILE option from the main menu and enter the name of the file to be scratched．MLX prints the number of
files scratched and returns to the main menu．

Display a disk directory by se－ lecting the CATALOG DISK option from the menu．Press the SHIFT key to pause the directory（ 64 version only）．MLX returns to the menu after the last file is displayed．

Select the DRIVE NUMBER op－ tion from the menu to change the drive used by MLX．MLX prompts you for the unit number and then the drive number．MLX can address disk drives with unit numbers 8－11 and drive numbers 0 or 1 ．

To list a file to the printer，select the DISPLAY option from the menu． You＇ll be asked whether you want the output to be directed to the screen or to the printer．Press $S$ to display the data on the screen as before．Press P to send the data to the printer．

## Machine Language Assemblers

In the February 1989 issue，you pub－ lished a short machine language routine in＂Feedback．＂I don＇t have an assembler，so I couldn＇t try it．Is there any way I could use this rou－ tine without an assembler？If not， could you recommend a few good assemblers？Thanks．

John Huber
Teaneck，NJ
The machine language（ML）routine that you＇re referring to copied BASIC ROM to the underlying RAM．We provided the source code for this rou－ tine along with a BASIC loader that POKEd the ML into memory at loca－ tion 828.

Since you have the BASIC load－ er，in this case you don＇t really need an assembler．Just type in the loader and run it；then type SYS 828 to exe－ cute the routine．

However，if you want to write a routine of any length on your own or modify an existing one，a good assem－ bler would be handy．There are sever－ al around：Commodore＇s Macro Assembler Development System （MADS），Eastern House Software＇s Macro Assembler／Editor（MAE）， Richard Mansfield＇s LADS from The Second Book of Machine Language （Chilton Books），and Roger Wagner＇s Merlin are all quite popular．But probably the easiest one for the begin－ ning ML programmer to use is PAL 64 （or Buddy 64），distributed in the United States by Spinnaker as part of its Better Working series or in Canada by Pro－Line Software．

# BASIC forl hejimeners 

## More Musical POKEs

## Larry Cotton

Programming music on the Commodore 64 isn't as difficult as you might think. Only one BASIC key-word-POKE-is predominantly used. What to POKE where and when becomes the challenge.

This month we'll actually program a short tune. But first, I promised to tell you how to calculate the POKE values which control a sound's envelope.

## The ADSR Envelope

Recall that the sound envelope consists of four phases-attack, decay, sustain, and release, sometimes abbreviated ADSR. For voice 1, the first two are controlled by a number that is POKEd into 54277; the last two are controlled by a number that is POKEd into 54278.

As we learned last month, there are 16 possible settings each for attack, decay, sustain, and release. The attack and sustain portions of a sound's envelope are incremented by 16 from 0 to 240; decay and release are incremented by 1 from 0 to 15 .

Here's how to decide what to POKE into the two memory registers that control the envelope: For the attack/decay register, choose an attack value from 0 to 15 , multiply it by 16 , and then add a decay value from 0 to 15 . POKE that number into memory register 54277. For the sustain/release register, multiply a sustain value from the range 0 to 15 by 16 and add a release value from the range 0 to 15 . POKE that number into register 54278.

Note that if sustain is 240, there will be no decay. If sustain is 0 , there will be no release. The two POKEs we used last month to control the ADSR envelope are:

## POKE 54277,12

POKE 54278,90
The first POKE sets attack and
decay. We wanted a very fast attack (the sound level rising very quickly), so we picked the lowest value, 0 . Multiply that by 16 to give 0 , and then add a fairly high decay rate of 12.

The second POKE sets sustain and release. We wanted to use a sustain value which would let the note sound continuously, so we picked a value of 5 . Multiply that by 16 to give 80, and then add 10 for a medium-length release. This produces an overall value of 90 .

Usually, you determine ADSR values experimentally-simply by trying different values until you've achieved the desired effect.

## Programming a Tune

Now let's put our knowledge to work by programming a simple tune in one voice. Please pay particular attention to the programming sequence; I've found it's the most logical order in which to program music. Start by clearing the sound chip:
10 FOR J= 54272 TO 54296:POKE J,0:NEXT

Now, set the volume to maximum:
20 POKE 54296,15
Then, specify the envelope. For convenience, we'll use last month's values:
30 POKE 54277,12:POKE 54278,90
Next, assign the notes' pitch values by reading them from DATA statements and POKEing them into the appropriate memory registers:

## 40 READ P1,P2:IF P1 $=-1$ THEN POKE

## 54276,32:END

50 POKE 54273,P1:POKE 54272,P2
We use an IF-THEN statement to detect when we reached the end of the song. (This will become clearer in a moment.)

Notice a difference here from last month, where we POKEd only 54273 with a value. We need more specific pitches to create an
accurate-sounding song. Thus, we use the register at 54272 to "finetune" each pitch. Later, we'll add the DATA statements that contain the note values.

We've set the overall volume and given the notes an envelope and a pitch. What else do we need to do? We need to turn on the notes in a particular voice. Let's choose the sawtooth waveform, since it's distinctive-sounding and a little easier to program:

## 60 POKE 54276,33

The note has been turned on; its volume has increased through the attack phase and decreased slightly through the decay phase and is now sounding at the sustain level. We must make the note sound for a particular length of time, which is determined by the next line:
70 READ D:FOR T=1 TO D:NEXT T
The note data is organized into sets of three values: two for each note's pitch and one for the length of time each note sounds. We use a simple FOR-NEXT loop to determine how long a note sounds, although there are other ways to create delays, such as using one of the computer's built-in clocks.

When the delay is finished, we turn the note off. This is done, as you'll recall, by decreasing the waveform value by 1 :

## 80 POKE 54276,32

This line triggers the note's release; its volume decreases from the sustain level to 0 .

Before we start the ADSR sequence for the next note, we need to make sure the current note has finished playing. To produce an audible break between notes, we insert a slight delay:

## 90 FOR D=1 TO 50:NEXT D

Then, we can return to the pitch-reading line:
100 GOTO 40

## Testing the Program

I've always said that it's a good idea to test a program at every possible stage; we've reached a good place to do just that. All we need is a data line:

110 DATA 22,96,1000
The first two numbers control the pitch (I'll show you where they came from shortly), and the third number controls the duration of the note. Run the program. You should hear a note ( F above middle C on the piano) played as the program reaches line 100.

When control returns to line 40, the computer attempts to read more data and finds none. An OUT OF DATA error message is print-ed-but that's all right, since we only had one group of data.

## A Short Tune in $\mathbf{F}$ Major

If your test has been successful, it's time to add the remaining data. The tune is the first seven notes of a Mozart sonata, transposed to the key of F. Here's the data:

110 DATA $22,96,1000,28,49,400,33,135,400$ ,21,31,700,22,96,50,25,30,50, 22,96,1000
120 DATA -1, -1

Note that the data is presented as seven groups of three numbers, plus two -1 s . The pitch values come from the "Music Note Values" table in the appendix of the User's and Programmer's Reference Guide; the durations are arrived at more or less experimentally.

The last two data items are used as flags; they cause the tune to stop playing without printing an error message. In this case, we use two bogus numbers (typically negative) since we're reading in two items of data-P1 and P2, in line 40. In this line, we check to see whether P1 is -1 . While the tune is playing, it's some other value. After the last note has played, P1 and P2 are read as -1 . When this occurs, we turn off the last note and end the short tune by POKEing 54276 with 32.

If you run the program now, it should play Mozart's short musical phrase without error. And by simply placing different note and duration values in the DATA statements, you can play any tune.

## Creating Your Own Table

Music buffs, take note: You can create your own music-note value ta-
ble knowing that the highest playable note on the Commodore 64 ( $B$ on the seventh octave) has an oscillator frequency of 64814. You can calculate all other note values from 64814 by successively dividing by the twelfth root of 2 .

Start by typing PRINT $64814 / 2 \uparrow(1 / 12)$ and pressing RETURN. You should get (rounded off) 61176. That's the decimal oscillator frequency for the 64's highest A sharp. Divide this unrounded number (61176.2697) by the twelfth root of 2 to yield 57743 (rounded), the decimal oscillator frequency for A , and so on.

Here's a short program that generates all the oscillator-frequency values as well as the high and low bytes to POKE into 54273 and 54272, respectively, for voice 1.
10 DIM F(95):F(95) $=64814$
20 FOR I=94 TO 0 STEP
$-1: F(I)=F(I+1) / 2 \uparrow(1 / 12):$ NEXT 30 FOR $\mathrm{I}=0$ TO 95:F(I) $=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{I})$ ) $40 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{I}) / 256): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{I})-\mathrm{H}^{*} 256$ 50 PRINT F(I),H,L

Well, we haven't even touched on PEEK. Let's save that for another column, when we will cause Mozart to be played with vibrato! G

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## Wraparound Numbers

## Jim Butterfield

We all know that when the odometer on a car (or the counter on a tape recorder, for that matter) reaches its maximum value of 999999 , it wraps around to 0 as it increases and continues from there. The same is true of binary numbers stored within a computer.

An eight-bit number-such as those found in the computer's registers or in a cell of memory-hits its maximum at 255 . Increase it beyond that, and it goes to 0 . When you want to handle numbers that go higher than this, you use two or more bytes in tandem to do the job. Even then, there's a limit. A twobyte group will hold unsigned integers up to a value of 65535; then it rolls over to 0 and starts again.

We often don't mind this kind of behavior. We know that clocks run for 12 or 24 hours and then restart. Computer clocks often work in a similar fashion, and if you're using them for short-term time measurements, this isn't a problem. If you're asked the time difference between $11: 15$ and $1: 25$ on an actual clock, you do the wraparound almost without thinking.

In the same way, computers take this kind of thing in stride: How far is 12 ahead of 240 in a single-byte number? The SBC (SuBtraCt) command produces 28 automatically; the concept of a rollover at 255 fits right in. Checking the carry bit would reveal that this was a peculiar subtraction, in that a borrow was involved. But nevertheless, the answer is correct.

## Negative Indexing

An interesting application of number wraparound is in zero-page indexing. Indexing, using the $X$ or $Y$ registers, is always in the positive direction; the effective address is always higher than the operand address. Except in this case.

When zero page is specified in the addressing mode, the resulting address can't get out of zero page, no matter what indexing says. Thus, if the $X$ register contains a value of $\$ 90$, and you execute the command LDA $\$ 98, X$, the resulting address is not $\$ 128$; instead, it's $\$ 28$. You've gone around the corner, and the effect of indexing was to produce a lower address. Note that this is true only in zero-page mode: The instruction LDA \$0098, X would indeed reach $\$ 128$.

In most cases, it doesn't matter. You can handle the addresses you choose whether indexing is negative or positive. But in the early days of limited memory (and byte-

Figure 1. Wrap-around Wheel
Figure 2. Which comes first-X or Y? cases today, this is vanity: We usually don't mind the two bytes and two microseconds of time, since adding the compare instruction makes our coding less bug-prone.

In the same way, however, we might say: Let's write a program to clear the five locations below (not including) address \$EB. Using negative indexing, you would write

LDA \#0
LDX \#SFB
LOOP STA SEB,X INX
BMI LOOP
The value $\$ F B$ is equivalent to -5 because of wraparound. As you

counting programmers), this allowed a bit of elegance in the code. Let's show this by first doing a standard indexed loop. Suppose my task was to set five locations to 0 , starting at address \$EB and going up. You might write

$$
\begin{array}{lll} 
& \text { LDA } & \text { \#0 } \\
& \text { LDX } & \# 4 \\
\text { LOOP } & \text { STA } & \text { \$EB, X } \\
& \text { DEX } & \\
& \text { BPL } & \text { LOOP }
\end{array}
$$

You can see that I've saved a compare instruction, by "catching"
walk the index up, it finally tops out at 0 , and the loop is finished. Again, no compare is needed.

Do not feel there is any need for you to use crafty code of this type or any other. What you save in coding time, you often lose many times over in debugging time. Smart coding is not always clever coding.

## Which Way?

Is 10 a.m. before or after 2 p.m.? Does November come before or after February? Literally, the an-
swer to these questions is Both. It depends on point-of-view. Practically, we have an intuitive sense of which would come first in such cases; for the first, you'd almost certainly say "before," if you were answering in the daytime. How do you do this and can the computer do the same? Even in BASIC coding, some programs get tripped up because TI\$ (and TI) wrap around at 24 hours.

We can illustrate the question with a couple of diagrams. Figure 1 shows the concept of wraparound as a wheel: There's no end, as you go from 0 to 255 and then start over.

Figure 2 poses the question graphically: Is point $X$ ahead of point $Y$ or behind it? You can see that the answer depends on whether, in traveling the shortest distance from $X$ to $Y$, you go forward (clockwise) or backward (counterclockwise). Fortunately, there's a simple computer test that determines this for you.

If you compare the values of points $X$ and $Y$, several flags in the status register are set. If the two values are equal, the Z flag is set. If the number in the register is less than the other number, the C flag is cleared. This last test, using the C flag, is the normal "greater than or equal to/less than" comparison method. But one more flag is affected by a comparison: the N flag. For conventional number comparisons, it's not too useful. But it neatly solves the wraparound question Which way around is the fastest?

If you LDA (LoaD A) with value Y and CMP (CoMPare A) with value $X$, the $N$ flag is set if point $X$ is ahead of point $Y$, in a wraparound sense. Otherwise, the N flag will be clear. Commands BMI (Branch if MInus) and BPL (Branch if PLus) allow you to test these conditions.

This is often especially useful knowledge if you're tracking a timer. Suppose you've precalculated an event time-that is, when your program should take a certain action, such as move a sprite, play a note (see last month's column), or whatever. You can watch the timer (perhaps the TI clock, perhaps a hardware timer register) and wait for the chosen time to arrive. It won't matter if the timer byte wraps around. If you do your compare right, you'll catch it every time.

- In the February 1989 installment of this column, we promised a correction for "Font Grabber" (November 1988). With help from the author, we've finally discovered a solution. Font Grabber doesn't handle full $8 \times 8$ character sets correctly. To correct the problem, line 950 should be changed as follows:


## 950 IFI=10THENPRINT\#1, "U2"2; $0 ; \mathrm{T} ; \mathrm{S}$ : GOTO1610

- One character is missing from the listing of "Bacteria" (March 1989). The 512 in line 50 should be 5120 .

50 FORT $=5120 \mathrm{TO} 995$ : READW\$: POKET, D EC (WS) : NEXT: POKEDEC ("1448") , $0:$ GOSUB310:DIMAN (258)

- "The GEOS Column: Help Pad" (June 1989) has a problem with its word-wrap routine. The following BASIC program, HELPPAD.PATCH, loads and corrects the program:
PR 10 IFA $=$ GTHENA=1: PRINT" $\{C L R\} L O A$ DING. . . PLEASE WAIT.":LOAD" HELP PAD",8,1
RB 20 PRINT" 2 DOWN $\}$ PATCHING. . . . P LEASE WAIT.":SA=79*256
RG 30 FORA $=\mathrm{SA}+256 \mathrm{TOSA}+254 \mathrm{STEP}-1: \mathrm{P}$ OKEA, PEEK $(A-2):$ NEXTA
CP 46 FORA $=S A+2985 \mathrm{TOSA}+1791 \mathrm{STEP}-1$ : POKEA, PEEK (A-2) : NEXTA
GS 50 FORA $=\mathrm{SA}+2987 \mathrm{TOSA}+3021:$ POKEA PEEK $(A+1)$ : NEXTA
AG 60 FORA $=\mathrm{SA}+3061 \mathrm{TOSA}+3030 \mathrm{STEP}-1$ : POKEA, PEEK (A -1$)$ : NEXTA
DK 70 FORA $=S A+3214 \mathrm{TOSA}+3310:$ POKEA , PEEK $(A+11)$ : NEXTA
GE 80 FORA $=0$ TO151: READB: POKESA +30 $62+A, B: N E X T A$
HG 90 FORA $=$ gTO $20:$ READB, $C:$ POKESA $+B$ ,C:NEXTA
RG 100 PRINT "WORD WRAP REPAIRED.
KG 110 PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ DEFAULT COLO R FOR HELP PAD [1-15]";
BP 120 INPUT $C: I F C<10 R C>15$ THEN $12 \theta$
MP 130 POKE SA $+3245, C:$ PRINT"
\{2 DOWN\}SAVING.... PLEASE $W$ AIT."
KC 140 POKE $43, \emptyset:$ POKE 44, 79: POKE45, 240: POKE46,91:SAVE"HELPPAD FIX",8:END
JA 150 DATA $26,261,32,208,10,166,2$ $4,142,216,96,166,25,142,21$ 1,90
AH 160 DATA $32,69,193,230,32,165,3$ $2,208,0,76,237,90,169,0,14$ 1
KR 170 DATA171, $132,141,172,132,96$ , 160, 0, 177, 32,201,32,240,7 7,174
PJ 180 DATA $216,96,134,24,174,211$, $90,134,25,32,115,91,169,0$,

141
CB 190 DATA171,132,141,172,132,16 $9,46,133,55,160,0,169,32,1$ 40,204
AP 200 DATA $90,32,69,193,172,204,9$ 0,20日,192,40,208,240,169,1 3,32
KQ 210 DATA69, 193, 169, 24,160,91,1 $41,171,132,140,172,132,169$ ,42,133
JJ 220 DATA55,160, $0,177,32,201,0$, $288,3,164,164,96,32,69,193$
DD 236 DATA96,169,13,32,69,193,96 ,160,0,177,32,201,32,240,8
RQ 240 DATA162,32,32,117,193,76,1 $15,91,24,236,32,144,3,238$, 12
JJ 250 DATA $91,96,64,130,67,250,69$ ,239,70,92,74,161,252,252
BS 260 DATA253,79,1794,140,1906,2 $12,2986,7,3604,212,3629,6$, 3032,24
MR 270 DATA3217,210,3232,208,3235 ,269,3246,211,3256,211,325 9,211,3279,17ø
HE 280 DATA 3287,210
To correct Help Pad, you'll need four programs: HELPPAD.BASIC, HELPPAD.ML, HELPPAD .PATCH, and GEOCONVERTER. Place copies of all four programs on the same GEOS work disk; then load and run HELPPAD.BASIC. It loads HELPPAD.ML, modifies it, and saves the resulting file as HELP PAD. Next, load and run HELPPAD.PATCH. HELPPAD.PATCH loads HELP PAD, inserts the corrected word-wrap routine, and saves the corrected file as HELPPAD.FIX.

During the patching process, you'll be prompted for a default color for HELP PAD. Enter the color value (1-15) for the background color you wish HELP PAD to have when it opens. When HELPPAD.PATCH has finished, turn off your computer to reset some pointers changed by the program. Next, you must load and run GeoConverter. When it prompts you for a filename, enter HELPPAD.FIX.

Load GEOS and test your corrected program by copying a help file to the GEOS work disk containing HELPPAD.FIX. Select the work disk and then select HELPPAD.FIX from the GEOS menu.

## Randy Thompson


#### Abstract

"The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We'll pay $\$ 25-\$ 50$ for each tip we publish.


There are some things that I just won't program without. Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide is one of them. The charts and tables listed in this book-specifically the list of ROM Kernal routines-are indispensable. For the sake of convenience, my reference guide lives open-face next to my computer, along with several other dogeared items.

No 64 programmer should be without Mapping the Commodore 64 and 64 C . It's a cornucopia of information, documenting every memory location found in the 64 . I used my first copy so much, I wore it out and had to buy another. Commodore 128 owners should check out the book's sister publication, Mapping the Commodore 128. Both titles are from COMPUTE! Books.

For serious machine language hackers who want to know exactly how the 64's operating system works, Abacus's Anatomy of the Commodore 64 is truly a must-have. Forget the first half of the book; it's Appendix A that matters. Appendix A is a complete disassembly of the 64's BASIC and Kernal ROM, and the code is fairly well commented. The wording is a bit awkward, however, since the text was translated from German to English (quotation marks are often referred to as inverted commas). With careful study of the 64's internal code, you can better understand how the computer works and how you can make it work for you.

## Subroutine Library

A programmer's survival kit shouldn't be limited to books. Experienced programmers keep a library of commonly used subroutines on disk to speed up program development. Have a great error-handling routine? Save it to disk. How about the interrupt-driven animation routine you wrote for that space game? Extract it and save it along with all your other multipurpose creations. With a large enough library, you can create stand-alone software simply by gluing together a series of prefabricated subroutines. If you program in BASIC or edit machine language source code using the BASIC editor, you'll want a merge utility to bring the subroutines from disk into the program in memory (see "Program Merge" in the December 1988 Gazette).

Prewritten BASIC subroutines should be saved with unique line numbers. You don't want to have two different routines start at line 1000 . A good renumbering utility can keep your routines from conflicting. Gazette's "MetaBASIC," published in the February 1987 issue, has both a line-renumbering command and a program-merge command.

Many of the tips sent to the "Programmer's Page" are perfect candidates for becoming part of a subroutine library. Here are a couple subroutines to get your collection started.

## Formatted Numbers

The following subroutine aligns numbers by their decimal point. To use it, set $X$ equal to the number to be printed, set N equal to the number of decimal places to be used, set T equal to the number of spaces the rightmost digit will be from the left margin, and then GOSUB 1000.


```
    :X=INT (X* 1\emptyset ¢N+.5)/1\emptyset \N
    : X$=STR$(X)
JM 1010 FOR Z1=1 TO LEN(XS):IF
            MIDS(XS,Zl,1)<>"." TH
        EN NEXT
GB 102\sigma X$=X$+MIDS("."+NS,LEN(
    X$)-Z1+2): PRINT TAB(T-
    LEN (XS))XS
SB 1030 RETURN
```

To give the program a try, add this line and enter RUN:

FD $10 \mathrm{~N}=2: \mathrm{T}=13: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=1$ TO $5: \mathrm{X}=$ RND ( $\varnothing$ ) $1234:$ GOSUB $1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset: N$ EXT:END
This should give you a good idea of how the subroutine works.

Paul Follini
Amherst, N.S.
Canada

## Unscrollable Lines

Here's a short machine language subroutine that protects the computer's top two lines from being scrolled off the screen. You may still print text to these lines and erase them by clearing the screen. You can use the unscrollable lines to display your location in a text adventure or to show the disk drive status in a utility program.

```
KM 3000 FOR I=828 TO 875:READ
    {SPACE}D:POKE I,D:NEXT
    :SYS 828
AD 3010 POKE 59639,1:POKE 6498
    2,53:POKE 1,53
ER 3020 RETURN
AH 3030 DATA 160,0,132,38,169,
                                    224,133,39,177,38,145,
        38,200,208,249,230,39,
        165
PD 3040 DATA 39,201,0,208,241,
        160,0,132,38,169,160,1
        33,39,177,38,145,38,26
        0,208
GK 3050 DATA 249,230,39,165,39
        ,201,192,208,241,96,0
```

To use it, simply GOSUB 3000 whenever you want to protect the top two screen lines. This subroutine needs to be executed only once when your program is first run.

Sean Ganess
Woodside, NY

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## 64 vs. Nintendo: The Debate Continues

## Fred D'Ignazio

In this column two months ago, I asked Gazette readers to tell me whether they thought Nintendo games were as good as games for the 64. I know how loyal 64 owners are to their machine, so $I$ shouldn't have been surprised when I received such a huge response. Here are excerpts from some of the many fine letters I received.

## Hype vs. Reality

Nintendo's claim of catching 87 percent of the market is a bit optimistic. This is because their games are often unavailable. If Nintendo had the ability to keep its users captured, why do my two nephews keep pestering me to let them play the games that I have for my 64, some of which are COMPUTE!'s programs, like "Powerball"?
-Charles J. Fogerson, Soap Lake, WA

## How Nintendo Got Started

Yes, it is an invasion, but we are to blame. It is we who built the [Nintendo] company profits by playing arcade games that are now enjoying successful adaptation on the Nintendo. Isn't that how Nintendo got its start? All those quarters that we pumped into the videogame machines are only now coming back to haunt us.
-Joseph Shannon, Montoursville, PA

## What Commodore Should Do

Commodore could bring out some new peripherals like a light gun to play shooting games (like on the Nintendo) or a keyboard to make use of the superior sound of a 64 . To help new buyers get started, they should produce programs on cartridges so a person would not have to buy a disk drive when buying a computer.
-Glen Edwards, Jr., Kokomo, IN

I think Commodore should advertise on TV, showing games like Neuromancer.

> —Bill Ward, Jr., Clayton, NC

## The 64's Strengths

The Nintendo doesn't have a keyboard, and I haven't seen any fullscreen digitized pictures in Nintendo games. Also, I think that interactive fiction games like Infocom's Zork Zero are one of the keys to the 64's success.
-Rick Grossenbacher, Rockford, MI
Can the Nintendo do electronic spreadsheets, checkbook balancing, telecommunications, printing and storing documents, or userprogrammable sound and graphics? As for cost, can you pick up Pac Man, Ms. Pac Man, Super Pac Man, and Baby Pac Man for as low as $\$ 9.98$ for the Nintendo? Try $\$ 35.00$ to $\$ 40.00$ !
P.S. This letter was typed on a 64 . Let's see any Nintendo do that!
-David Morse, W. Burlington, IA

## Nintendo's Strengths

My eight-year-old nephew has a Nintendo and loves it. I thought this would be a great time to get a 64 review from a Nintendo kid. As he looked through my 64 software to pick out a game, I started to give directions on how to handle the software and disk drive. Before I could finish he said, "I just want to use a cartridge and start playing." After about 15 minutes into a game he said, "This is great, but how come it takes so long to start the game again and why do I have to keep turning the disk over and over all the time?" Shortly after, he started complaining that his hand was too small for the joystick. He tried three other joysticks, but he either had the same problem or the joystick didn't have the dexterity needed to play the game. He then said, "I wish I could use my Nin-
tendo controls on your Commodore." Soon after, he quit and went right to his Nintendo.
-Ann Tancredi, San Diego, CA

## Disk vs. Cartridge

Commodore should get back into the cartridge market because that's what is selling, and cartridges are harder to copy. Pirates are to blame, at least partly, for the reduced sales of Commodore products due to illegal copying. Wouldn't you, as a software producer, center your guns on a medium that is very difficult to copy, such as one that supports cartridge format?
-Joseph Shannon, Montoursville, PA
The best reason for 64 games is the numerous saving positions a single disk can hold. A Nintendo game may have RAM, but that has to be maintained by a battery! No floppy disk I know of has to be supported like that. You can save a position and not even think about it for years and it would still be the same as you last left it.
-Bill Ward, Jr., Clayton, NC

## A Final Word

You may have trouble believing this 13 -year-old kid could say so much against something so complex as Nintendo, but I have a lot more I can't put into words right now. So if any of you out there think Nintendo is so hot, try taking another look. And as for Dennis's position, I would back him up any day. Thank you!
-Bill Ward, Jr., Clayton, NC

## Keep Writing!

Well, readers, what do you think? Do you agree with these readers' opinions? Please write to me:
Fred D'Ignazio
c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette
324 W. Wendover Ave.
Suite 200
Greensboro, NC 27408

## horiznns

# The Other Side of the Fence 

## Rhett Anderson

It's often said that the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. No matter which computer you have, it's easy to look over at the competition and wish for some feature: better software, more memory, more colors. Commodore 64 and 128 owners do that, Amiga owners do, IBM PC owners do, and even Macintosh owners do. But more about the Mac later.

## First, Reader Mail

Is the 128 a dinosaur? (See July "Horizons.") Boy, you readers sure have your opinions. I haven't seen so much mail since I printed excerpts from a pirate's letter. Surprisingly, the response was about $50 / 50$. The half that thought the 128 was a dinosaur was mostly sad (or angry with Commodore). The other half was universally angry-at me!

This first excerpt is from a letter to the editor by Norman Morrison of Oxford, Alabama, who is canceling his subscription to Gazette. He cites a number of reasons. First, our staff is excited by our new startup, COMPUTE!'s Amiga Resource. Second, we're not denouncing Commodore's "idiot policies." Third, me:

The final straw was your star columnist, Rhett Anderson. "The Commodore 128A Dinosaur" [mildly offensive verb deleted]. It smacks back to the good old days when 64 users were taking their potshots at the 128 . Let me guess, Rhett is a closet 64 user who sees a chance to put a nail into the lid of the despised 128. Or, perhaps Rhett is an Amiga user who is forced to do 64 and 128 articles. Could he be a mole for the PC clone industry? Naw, I think he's just an extension of the thinking at

Gazette that's fixing to lose this here reader.

Well, honestly, I didn't think I was taking potshots at the 128 . And as far as I know, there is no coherent PC clone industry that would be willing to pay me for what I dowrite programs, edit articles, and write columns about Commodore computers.

Another letter comes from Thomas Sands of the Bronx, New York. He's been the owner of a Commodore 128 since 1985.

I never had a moment's trouble from my 64, but the 128 was a horse of a different color. The first one had faulty ROMs, which manifested itself within 24 hours. The dealer made a no-questions-asked exchange. In the second one, the ROMs went bad in a week. . . .

Not having the funds to purchase an MS-DOS machine, I decided to try to boot up the CP/M side of the 128. The first step was to update my system disk and to purchase a replacement utilities disk. I've spent at least $\$ 20$ on the phone with Commodore trying to get these disks.

Personally, I will not ever buy or encourage anyone to purchase anything made by Commodore.
Another letter comes from James Lambert of Hastings, Nebraska.

I am using a Commodore 128 with two 1571 disk drives, having upgraded from a 64 and two 1541 s . If Commodore no longer makes an 8bit computer compatible with the Commodore 64 and 128 when I am ready for a new computer, Commodore will be the last on my list of possibilities. What sort of idiot is
running things at Commodore anyway?

In Commodore's defense, I would like to say that the company has kept up support for the 64 and 128 for a long time. In fact, the 64 is one of the longest-lived and the most successful of the 8 -bit machines. Remember, Commodore has made RAM expansions, mice, a $3^{1 / 2}-$-inch drive, and the 128 and its peripherals. What do users want from this company-blood? On the other hand, your letters show that Commodore has really fumbled the ball when it comes to keeping its loyal customers happy.

## Over the Fence

I read magazines, a lot of them. It's not because I work at a magazineit's something I've done as long as I could read. I even read computer magazines that are written for the owners of computers that I've never really grown close to. I read Byte, InfoWorld, PC World, MacWorld, MacUser, and many others. I read these to see what's going on with other computer formats. It's a practice I recommend; it gives you a nice sense of perspective.

I don't like everything I read. For instance, today I read in the June 1989 MacUser an interesting column by Louise Kohl, Macliser's executive editor. She says (and I'm being a bit unfair by presenting her words out of context), "The success of the Mac in the 'real' world is what keeps it around for the rest of us to use in pushing our personal envelopes. Without that success, Macs would have long since joined Commodore 64 s in closets all across America."

Is the 64 a closet computer? The letters I get say No. Perhaps it wouldn't hurt if Ms. Kohl received some letters from the hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of people who take the 64 more seriously. G

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Becket Basic for GEOS 64
Desk Pak Plus
FontPak Plus
GEOS 64 v2.0

GEOS Programmer/64
GEOS Write Workshop/64
Geocalc 128
Geocalc 64
Geochart 64
Geotile 128

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Facemaker
First Men on Moon Math
Grandma's House
Hayden SAT Preparation
Jungle Book (Reading 2)
Kids on Keys
Kidwnter
Kindercomp
Linkword. German
Linkword: Fresch
Linkword: French 2
Linkword Italan
Linkword: Russian
Linkword: Spanish
Little Computer People

## Mathbusters

Mavis Beacon Teaches Typing
Peter \& Worl Music
Peter Rabbit (Reading 1)
Reader Rabbit
Sky Travel
Stickybear ABC's

Geotile 64
Geopublish 64
Geos 128 v2.0
Geospell 64/128
Geowniter 64 (IW)
Wordpubisher $64 / 1$
Wordpublisher 64/128 (for GEOS)

## cREATIVITY

Advanced Aft Studio
Animation Station
Award Maker Plus/C64
Bullboard Maket/6
Blazzing Paddies
Bumpersticker Maker
Business Card Maker
Cad 30164
Cadpak 128
Cadpak 64
Cersiticate Maker
Certificate Maker Library
Colorez 128
Computer Eyes
Create A Calendar
Doodle 64
Flexidraw 5 , 5/64
Flexitont 64
Graphics Ant Disk 112 each
Graphics Galleria Pak 1
Graphics Galleria Pak 2
Graphics integrator 2/64
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Micro Kitchen Companion Micro Kitchen C
Monopoly C64
Monopoly C64
Muscle Development Package Sexual toge 64
Stress Reduction Enranced Stress Reduction Standard Strider's Classic 110 each larot 128

## UTHILIES

## 1541/1571 Drive Alignment

1581 Toolkit
Basic 8
Basic 8 toolkit
Basic Compler 128
Basic Complet 64
Big Blue Reader 64/128
Big Blue Reader 68
Bobsterm Pro 128
Bobsterm Pro 128
Bobsterm Pro 64
Bobsterm
CPM Kit
Cobol 128
Cobol 64
Gnome Kit 64/128
Gnome Speed Compier 128
Kracker Jax Super Cat

## Merin 128

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Power C64/128
Progranmer's loolbox 64
Frotolinc BBS 128
hototerm 128
KaniDUS 128
Super 64 Libraran
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Super Aide 64
Super C 128
Super C 64
Super Disk Librarian for C128
Super Disk Utilities 128
Super Pascal 128
Super Pascal 64
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Allen Synctome
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Captan Blood
Jack Nicklaus Golt
M. A.CH.

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Battleship
Blackjack Academy
Californa Rarsins
Caveman Ugh* Iympics
Chess?laster 2001
Crossword Magic
Double Dragon
faery Tales
Jeopardy 2
Jordan vs. Burd
Main frame
Monopoly
Neuromancer
Ocean Ranger
Operation Woll
Platoon
Powerplay Hockey
Rampage
Hocket Ranger
Roger Rabbit
Scrabble
Scruples
Skate or Die
Three Stooges
Uuma V
Wheel of Fortune 2
Zach Macrakin
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 Writer 64 vs. Word Publisher}

## Robert Bixby

Which is better, Timeworks' Writer 64 or Spinnaker's Word Publisher? People who know the peculiar story of these two GEOS-compatible word processors might smile-or snarl-at the mention of this subject.

The fact is, they are virtually indistinguishable. As soon as my review of Writer 64 appeared a few months ago, I received letters from Word Publisher owners asking if Writer 64 and Word Publisher were
the same product (see "The Inside Story"). The answer is that they are not the same product, not quite. They are remarkably similar, and for a few very good reasons. Primary among these is that they share the same programmer.

Evidently, when GEOS began to be sold with Commodore computers, the major software companies began to feel compelled to provide GEOS-compatible products. First Spinnaker and then Timeworks purchased GEOS-compatible
word processors from Ancier Technologies.

It's important to understand that these products are virtually the same, though there are enough differences to justify recommending one over the other.

## Face-Off

To try them out, I set them both up, running on practically identical systems: Writer 64 on a Commodore 64 with a 1541 disk drive and Word Publisher on a 128 in 64 mode with

## The Inside Story

In response to my review of Timeworks' Writer 64 (April), I received letters from readers stating that the product sounded very much like Spinnaker's Word Publisher. One writer even wrote to tell me he believed they were the same product.

Since I hadn't seen Word Publisher, I phoned Spinnaker immediately to see if it had sold product rights to Timeworks or if it was engaged in some sort of simultaneous publishing agreement. The spokesperson assured me that the products were distinctly different and that Word Publisher was created specifically for Spinnaker. I then contacted Timeworks. The Timeworks spokesperson stated that the programs were different and suggested that any similarities between the two could be explained because both programs were from the same development house. But, he said, Timeworks had arranged to have significant portions of the code rewritten and was offering a quality user manual.

As described in the accompanying column, the programs are similar but not identical. And the differences are systematically in favor of one package over the other.

When Commodore intro-
duced the 64C, it decided to include geoWrite (the earlier, less fully featured version) with the new machine. Both Spinnaker and Timeworks wanted to provide alternatives.

Spinnaker had intended to include GEO in the name of its word processor, but GEOS publisher Berkeley Softworks is said to have advised against it. Spinnaker then decided to pair the name with one of its MS-DOS word processors, PC Word Publisher.

The actual creation of the software is a saga in itself. Ancier Technologies, which produces about 90 percent of Spinnaker's product line, had access to a device known as an In-Circuit Emulator (ICE). This is a very expensive piece of equipment that can cost $\$ 20,000$ or more, and it was very difficult to find one that would operate with a 6510 chip, the CPU of the Commodore 64. Eventually, one was located in England and the development of Word Publisher began.

ICE provides an external operating system, allowing the programmer to trace the actions of the computer step by step-something like slowing down the 6510 chip to a virtual standstill so its behav-
ior can be observed and recorded. In this way, Ancier became privy to the undocumented capabilities of the GEOS operating system.

Meanwhile, according to my sources, Timeworks realized it would be unable to create a finished GEOS word processor within the necessary time constraints. Timeworks approached Ancier, which had begun to develop software for companies other than Spinnaker. Ancier discussed the project with Spinnaker and received Spinnaker's approval.

Ancier, armed with its ICE, its knowledge of the operating system, and already in possession of a library of GEOS word processing routines, was quick to comply. Ancier provided Timeworks with a product that could easily be mistaken for the Spinnaker word processor, for reasons that should by now be obvious. The major changes from the Spinnaker product are in the menu design (Spinnaker and Timeworks have different preferences for menu structures, based on structures found in their other products), and cleaner and more carefully crafted routines beneath the surface.
-R.B.
a 1571 drive in single-sided mode. Both were driven with Epyx joysticks. Each program was run simultaneously under GEOS 2.0. (At the same time, this column was written on a Commodore PC set up between the two 64 s . Three computers at once-hacker heaven.)

According to the files, Word Publisher is 41 K and was completed February 5, 1988, at 3:43 p.m. Writer 64 is 43 K and was completed Au gust 8, 1988, at 2:01 p.m. Dr. Brachman is listed as the creator of both products. Both are described as "ultrafast, full-featured GEOSbased" word processors.

Writer 64 comes with the set of fonts that comes with the standard GEOS system: Roma, Dwinelle, California, Cory, and University. Word Publisher comes with more sample texts, but it has no fonts other than the system fonts. Each packs 29 apparently identical printer drivers. Word Publisher has a copy of the deskTop (version 1.3) on disk, so if you happen to be using that particular version of GEOS, you can save a few disk swaps. (I had forgotten how swaphappy you can get running GEOS with only one, single-sided disk drive.) Both have spelling checkers that operate identically.

Dr. Brachman loses my prize for programmer of the year. Using either package, trying to create a file on a copy-protected disk resulted in a disk error with no way to back out. It repeatedly demanded a disk containing the file I was trying to create. The only recourse was to reboot. (GEOS software designers: Please always provide a CANCEL button.) Incidentally, the Timeworks disk is write-protected and the Spinnaker disk is not. This presents a small problem because it's difficult-perhaps impossible-to copy files with GEOS from a writeprotected disk. I had to cut a notch with scissors to copy the necessary files to a work disk.

The main menus differ only slightly, and, to my eye, there are a few differences in the layout of the user interfaces of the two packages. The majority of advantages are in Writer 64. For instance, creating an ASCII version of my GEOS file is described better by the Export to ASCII option on Writer 64's File menu than it is by the File option on Word Publisher's Print menu. For
another example, Writer 64's Show Full Page and Show Reduced Page seem to tell me more about the operations than do Word Publisher's View and Preview.

The number of menu items in Word Publisher appears to be greater, but the features of the two programs are the same. For example, if you select Margins in Word Publisher, you will be provided with a submenu to specify margins to set. Writer 64 lists each margin individually in the Page menu.

Cursor movement in Word Publisher is jerky and slow; in Writer 64, it's smooth and relatively fast.

As far as software performance is concerned, these are the only differences I could find between the two packages. Generally, the better features of Writer 64 are the kind you might expect for a six-month upgrade of a product. Files from one are not compatible with the other, but other than that, the two packages seem like versions 1 and 2 of the same word processor. Both are priced at $\$ 39.95$.

One of Timeworks' claims of superiority is in its documentation. It does have a slightly thicker manual (the manual that comes with Word Publisher is very thin and unimpressive) that features an index and a troubleshooting guide, which is lacking in the competition.

Clearly, no one will want to buy both of these word processors. Writers who value speed over geoWrite's WYSIWYG interface would be wise to take a look at Writer 64. If they already own Word Publisher, they would be smarter to hold on to their money.
Writer 64
Timeworks
444 Lake Cook Rd.
Deerfield, IL 60015
\$39.95
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Spinnaker
One Kendall Sq.
Cambridge, MA 02139
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Single disks for COMPUTEI's Gazette are $\$ 15.00$. Disk/magazine combinations are $\$ 16.00$ NOTE: No disks dated prior to June 1986 are available. The May 1986 and October, 1987 Gazette disks are no longer available.
Back issues of COMPUTEI's PC Magazine are $\$ 16.00$ each. This publication is available only as a magazine/disk combination. Our back issue inventory consists mainly of magazines with 5.25 -inch disks. but we will attempt to supply 3.5 -inch disks if requested. The following issues are NOT available: PC Magazine: 9/87, 11/87, 9/88.
Back issues of COMPUTEI's Amiga Resouce magazine are available beginning with Spring, 1989 for $\$ 6.00$ each. Back issues of COMPUTE'S Amiga Resource Disk are available beginning with Summer, 1989 for $\$ 10.00$ each. Disk/magazine combinations are $\$ 12.00$.
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# User Group Update 

## Compiled by Mickey McLean

The following list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1989 issues.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to
Commodore 64/128 User Group Update
COMPUTE!'s Gazette
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Note: COMPUTE! Publications does not condone the use of its user group lists by individuals or user groups for the purpose of buying, selling, or trading pirated software. Should we discover a group participating in any such illegal and unethical activity, that club's listing will be permanently deleted from our files.

## User Group Notes

In "A Guide to Commodore User Groups, Part 2" (June), the Dayton Area Commodore Users Group (DACUG) was listed twice. Both addresses are correct, but the club prefers to receive mail at 1117 Lavern Avenue, Kettering, Ohio 45429.
The North Valley Commodore Users Group (NVCUG) (P.O. Box 7658, Chico, California 95927) has a new bulletin board service. The telephone number is (916) 894-8333.
The bulletin board service number for the Southern Maine Commodore User Group (P.O. Box 416, Scarborough, Maine 04074-0416) is (207) 967-3719.

The Commodore Users Group of Cape Cod has a new address. All correspondence should be sent to 149 Hayway Road, East Falmouth, Massachusetts 02536.
An incorrect address was published in the May guide to Commodore user groups for the Computer Owners of Marysville, Port Huron. The correct address is 2937 West Woodland Drive, Port Huron, Michigan 48060 (BBS\# 313-364-6489).
The Central New York Commodore Users Group (CNYCUG) has changed its address. The club's new address is P.O. Box 397, Syracuse, New York 13209.
Readers interested in corresponding with the Scranton Commodore Users Group (S.C.U.G.) should note that its address has changed to P.O. Box 244, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18501-0244.

## New Listings

CALIFORNIA
C128 West Commodore 128 User Group, 17047
Devanah St., Covina, CA 91722 (BBS\# 714-9231031)

Orange County Commodore Club, 21602 Brookhurst St., Apt. D, Huntington Beach, CA 92646
HAWAII
Commodore Hawaii Users Group (CHUG), P.O. Box 23260, Honolulu, HI 96822

## IOWA

Plymouth County Commodore User's Group (PLYCCUG), 508 1st St. SW, Le Mars, IA 51031

## MARYLAND

Annapolis Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 3358, Annapolis, MD 21403

## MISSISSIPPI

Coastline Commodore Computer Club, Inc., P.O. Box 114, Biloxi, MS 39533 (BBS\# 601-3742582)

NEW YORK
Boyette's Big Apple Commodore Users Group for 64 Owners, 2052 69th St., Brooklyn, NY 11204
WEST VIRGINIA
Commodore Order of Renegade Programmers (The CORP), 911 Belvedere Dr., Charles Town, WV 25414

## Outside the U.S.

## AUSTRALIA

Commodore Computer Users Group (QLD) Inc., P.O. Box 274, Springwood Qld., 4127, Brisbane, Australia

## CANADA

Cariboo Commodore 64 Club, c/o Nick Sardy P.O. Box 634,150 Mile House, B.C., Canada V0K 2G0

## ITALY

Active Int., c/o Dr. Wizak J. P. Cecio, Via B Zumbini, No. 27, Flat \#34/Pal. 3, 80055 Portici City, Italy

## MEXICO

HACKS, Barcazas \#115, 86100, Villahermosa Tabasco, Mexico
Pad Users Group, 216 Sexta Avenida, Colonia Cubres, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico 64610

## PAKISTAN

Computer Users of Pakistan, 882/14, Federal B Area, Karachi-38, Pakistan
The Hacker's Club, 24-A, Model Town, Lahore54700, Pakistan (no return postage required)

The Infinite Commodore User Group, c/o Suraj Gulrajani, 23/10 Soi 10 Sukhumvit Rd., Bang. kok, Thailand 10110

## G:BACKISSUES

## Note: Only selected titles are listed in contents for each issue

## 1986

February-Lexitron, Snapshot, 128 Memory
Map, Disk Editor, Custom Labels
April-Turbo Copy, CP/M on the 128, Directory Filer, 128 Windows, Input Windows
June-Solarpix, Quick Key, Fontmaker, Help
Screens, 64 AutoBoot Maker
July-Saloon Shootout, Budget Planner,
Math Worksheet, Sound Designer 128, CP/M Public Domain Software
September-Ultrafont + , Video Jigsaw, Window Wizard, Fast File Copier, 80-Column Character Editor, DOS Window
October-Pig§ for Buck\$, Ringside Karate,
Menu System, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 1)
November-Fill-64, 128 Keywords, 1526
Underliner, Turbo Format, 128 Sound \&
Music (Pt. 2)
1987
January-Keyword Construction Set, OneTouch Function Key, gEOS Icon Changer, $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ : Surviving with 40 Columns February-Collision Course, Division Worksheet, MetaBASIC 64, MetaBASIC 128, 128 DOS Wedge, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 4) March-Ringside Boxing, Color Craft, 128 RAM Expansion, CP/M RAM Expansion, Sprite Manager
April-Omicron, Music Improvisor, Print Shop to GEOS, TurboSave 128, TurboSave 64, Countdown Timer
May-SpeedScript 3.0, Powerball, Cassette Sleeve Maker, No-SYS Loader, Fast Boot, Gameports
June-Bingo, Fraction Practice, Free-Form Filer, Disk Vacuum, Hi-Res Graphics on the 128
July-Basketball Sam \& Ed, Calendar Maker, Crash Prevention, 128 Graph Designer, GEOS File Storage, Text Framer August-Bounty Hunter, Sprite Magic, Sprite Stamp, 80-Column Sector Editor (128), Relative Files
September-Sub Attack, Exercise Pacer, Screen Maker, Impossible Scroll, Video Slide Show, 80-Column Magic

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October-SpeedScript 128, Chopper Pilot, Stars: A Simulation of the Heavens, Directory Magic, Font Printer, Animator 64 November-Litterbug, Sketch Pad, Poster Printer, Renumber 64, Accessing the 128's 80.Column Screen

December-Crossroads, Snake Pit, Word Find, Animal Match, Disk Rapid Transit, PrintScreen, GeoTrash Restorer

## 1988

January-How to Buy a Modem, Buyer's Guide to Modems, Needlework Graphics Editor, Tile Paint, Sound Manager February-Buyer's Guide to Graphics Programs, Easy Load, Turbo SpeedScript, Fast 64 Mode for the 128
March-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 1), XPressCard 128, ML Cloner, Big Screen, Color Lister
April-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 2), 3-D Speedway, SpeedFile 64, Ramdisk 128, Mirrors
May-Networking the 64, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Treasure Diver, MOBMaker, 128 Math Graphics, 1541 Speed \& Alignment Tester
June-Buyer's Guide to Printers, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Arcade Volleyball, Excelfont-80 (128), Graphics Wedge July-Hard Disk Drives for the 64/128, Civil War on Disk, Quick Save, Error Analyzer, SYS Stamper
August-MIDI Made Simple, Buyer's Guide to Music Software, Cribbage (128), 128 Shell Booter, 3-D Sprites, Zoom

September-Write All About It! (desktop publishing), Pattern Fill, Multicolor Graphics Dump, SpeedCheck 128, Disk Package, MultiSort 128
October-Commodore Goes Back to School, Buyer's Guide to Preschool Software, Scorpion II, 64 Compressor, SpeedPrint, Speed Columns, 128 Text Sorter
November-GEOS 2.0: A Major Upgrade, Buyer's Guide to Word Processors and Spelling Checkers, Rally Racer, Block Out (128), Sprite Killer, Notepad 64, Font Grabber (GEOS)
December-88's Best Games, Ringside LXIV!, Crossroads II, Digi-Sound, Dynamic Windows, Quick! ( 1541 speedup), 1526 PrintScreen, Key Lock

## 1989

January-Guided Tour of Major Online Services, How to Get Published, Disc Blitz, Jewel Grab, 128 Animator, Smooth-Scrolling Windows, Handy Filer, Smart Disassembler February-Around the World with Commodore, Buyer's Guide to Personal Publishing Software, Tank Ambush, Gridloc (128), The Great Arcade Machine, 1581 Alphabetizer, Sound Wedge
March-Dream to Reality: Simulation Designers Speak Out, Buyer's Guide to Sports Games and Simulations, The Anglers, Bacteria (128), Planebender, Bitmap Buster, Monthly Calendar, MultiView April-Designing Your Own Programs, Buyer's Guide to Programming Aids, Science Fiction on Disk, Space Worms, BASIC 10, File Saver (GEOS), Super Accelerator (128), Comparator
May-Care and Feeding of Dot-Matrix Printers, Fantasy on Disk, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Knock 31, Hi-Res Windows, RAM Wedge 128, Super Slideshow, Quick Print, Close-up: GEOS 1282.0
June-Best Arcade Sports Games, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Match Mania, Jericho II, Hi-Res 80 (128), SpeedCount, MacroBASIC (64/128), Grafix Converter, GEOS Help Pad
July-Speakers, Stereo, and MIDI Solutions; Mine Sweeper, Monster Bar-B-Q (128), Math Magic, CHR\$ Graphics, Financial Planner, 1581 Directory Sorter, GEOS File Retriever

# MLX Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128 

"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter $0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{MLX}$ will catch your mistake. There is one error that

## 64 MLX Keypad



## 128 MLX Keypad

| A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (F1) | (F3) | (F5) | (F7) |


| 7 | 8 | 9 | E <br> $(+)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | F <br> $(-)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | E <br> N <br> T <br> E <br> R |
| 0 |  |  | - |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line

## number prompt.

More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press S or L, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX ), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape, users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN / STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press Y to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152 , which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thorough$l y$ before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX for Commodore 64

SS $1 \varnothing$ REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 $3 \varnothing, 95 \emptyset$ MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 1øø POKE 56,5Ø:CLR:DIM INS, $I, J, A, B, A S, B \$, A(7), N \$$
DM 11Ø C4 $=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z$ $4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=$ 127
CJ $12 \emptyset \mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+\mathrm{Z} 6 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : BS = PEEK (55) +Z6*PEEK ( 56 ) : H $\$=$ "ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB $130 \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(13): \mathrm{L} \$="\{$ LEFT \}" $: S \$=" \mathrm{n}: \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR}(2 \varnothing): \mathrm{ZS}=$ CHRS ( $\varnothing$ ) : T $\$=$ " $\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$
$\mathrm{CQ} 140 \mathrm{SD}=54272$ : FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO SD +23 : POKE I, $\varnothing$ :NEXT: POKE \{SPACE\}SD+24,15:POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHRS (142) CH RS(8):POKE 53280, 15:POK E 53281, 15
EJ $16 \emptyset$ PRINT TS" \{RED\} \{RVS \}
\{2 SPACES \} E8 @
\{2 SPACES $\}$ " $\operatorname{SPC}(28) "$
\{2 SPACES \} \{OFF\} \{BLU\} ML X II \{RED\} \{RVS \}
\{2 SPACES \}"SPC (28)"
\{12 SPACES\}\{BLU\}"
FR 170 PRINT"\{3 DOWN \}
\{ 3 SPACES \}COMPUTE! 'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR \{3 DOWN \}"
JB 180 PRINT" $\{B L K\}$ STARTING ADD

## The Automatic Proofreader

Phillip I. Nelson

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128,64, Plus $/ 4$, and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16 , do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is, in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 , and 65526 for the Plus $/ 4$ and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

$10 \mathrm{VEC}=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256$ * $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$ : $\mathrm{LO}=43: \mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR " ;:IF VEC=42364 THEN \{SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
3 I IF VEC $=50556$ THEN PRINT "VI C-20"
40 IF VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16 "
50 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN LO $=45: \mathrm{HI}=$ 46: GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT"128"
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+$ 6: ADR=SA
76 FOR $J=\varnothing$ TO 166:READ BYT:POK E ADR, BYT: $\mathrm{ADR}=\mathrm{ADR}+1: \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}$ +BYT: NEXT
$8 \emptyset$ IF CHK <> $2 \emptyset 570$ THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
$9 \varnothing$ FOR $J=1$ TO 5:READ RF,LF, HF: RS=SA + RF: $\mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS- 256 * HB )
10. $\mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}$ F,LB: POKE SA+HF, HB:NEXT
110 IF CHK $<>22054$ THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE\}CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
120 POKE SA+149, PEEK (772): POKE SA +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$
130 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN POKE SA+ 14, 22: POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA + 29,224: POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHRS (17);" PROOFREADER ACTIVE": SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK(HI) +1 :POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1,0: \mathrm{N}$ EW
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ 9,3,141,5,3
176 DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
180 DATA $\varnothing, 141, \emptyset, 255,162,31,18$ 1,199,157,227,3
190 DATA $262,16,248,169,19,32$, $210,255,169,18,32$
$20 \varnothing$ DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ ,132,176,136,230,18ø
210 DATA 20ø,185, $0,2,240,46,20$ $1,34,268,8,72$
$22 \varnothing$ DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ 6,104,72,201,32,208
230 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$『8,226,104,166,180
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ 3,167,165,168,105
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ ,240,202,165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$, 211,3,32,210,255
276 DATA $164,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
289 DATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$, 149,199,202,16,248
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ , 86,137,65,66,67
3øø DATA $68,69,76,71,72,74,75$. $77,80,81,82,83,88$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$, $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137

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RESSE4马＂；：GOSUB3øø：SA＝A D：GOSUB1ø4ø：IF F THEN18 $\varnothing$
GF 190 PRINT＂$\left.{ }^{\text {（BLK }}\right\}$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ EN DING ADDRESSE4 3øø：EA＝AD：GOSUB1ø3ø：IF \｛SPACE \}F THEN $19 \varnothing$
KR $2 ø 0$ INPUT＂ 3 DOWN\} \{BLK\}CLEA R WORKSPACE $[Y / N]$ K4＂；A \＄：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂TH EN22ø
PG $21 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ 22 DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORK ING．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS + EA－SA +7 ：POKE I， $0: N E X T: P$ RINT＂DONE＂
DR $22 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（16）＂\｛2 DOWN \} \｛BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND \｛SPACE \}MENU (DOWN\}E4马": PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT T\＄＂ \｛RVS\}L\{OFF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FILE＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}O \｛OFF\}UIT $\{2$ DOWN\} (BLK\}"
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN25ø
HK $260 \mathrm{~A}=0$ ：FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 5：IF $\mathrm{A}=$ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A $=I: I=5$
FD $27 \varnothing$ NEXT：ON A GOTO42 $0,610,6$ 9ø，7øø，28ஏ：GOSUB1ø6ø：GO TO25
EJ 280 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ": INPU T＂\｛DOWN\}E4झARE YOU SURE ［Y／N］＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS， 1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN $22 \varnothing$
EM 290 POKE SD +24 ，$\varnothing$ ：END
JX $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IN $\$=N \$: A D=\emptyset: I N P U T I N \$: I F$ LEN（ INS ）＜＞4 THENRETURN
KF $310 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{IN}$ ： $\operatorname{GOSUB} 32 \varnothing: A D=A: B \$$ ＝MIDS（INS，3）：GOSUB32ø：A $D=A D * 256+A$ ：RETURN
PP $32 \sigma \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing$ ：FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 2：AS＝MID \＄（BS，J，1）：B＝ASC（AS）－C4＋ （ $A \$>$＂＠＂）＊C7：$A=A * C 6+B$
JA 330 IF $B<\varnothing$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=$ $\emptyset: A=-1: J=2$
GX $34 \varnothing$ NEXT：RETURN
CH $350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ ：PRINT MIDS（ H\＄，$B+1,1):: B=A-B * C 6: P R I$ NT MID\＄（H\＄，B＋1，1）：：RETU RN
RR 36 Ø $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6)$ ： GOSUB350： A ＝AD－A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT ＂：＂；
$\mathrm{BE} 37 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4}$＊ CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39ø
PX 38 Ø $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}$＊ $\mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\AA$
JC $39 \varnothing$ CK＝CK +Z 5 ＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QS 4øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STARTING AT 84g＂：：GOSUB3øø：IF IN\＄く＞ NS THEN GOSUB1ø3ø：IF F ［SPACE \}THEN4øø
EX 410 RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ENTER DATA \｛SPACE\}": GOSUB4日ø:IF IN \＄＝N $\$$ THEN22ø
JK $43 \varnothing$ OPEN3，3：PRINT
SK 44ø POKE198，Ø：GOSUB36ø：IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ \｛UP\} $\{5$ RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 24 STEP $3: B S$ $=S \$: F O R \quad J=1$ TO $2: I F$ F T HEN BS＝MID\＄（INS，I＋J，1）
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂BSLS；：IF I＜ 24THEN PRINT＂\｛OFF\}";
HD $47 \varnothing$ GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN $47 \varnothing$ FK 480 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54ø
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{A}={ }^{\prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}\right)-2^{\star}(\mathrm{A} \$=", ")-$

3＊（AS＝＂．＂$)-4^{*}(A S=" / ")-5$ ＊（ $A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")$
FX $486 A=A-7 *\left(A S=" L^{\prime \prime}\right)-8^{*}(A S=":$ ＂）$-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \theta^{*}(A S=" I$ ＂）$-11^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=" \mathrm{O}$＂$)-12^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S="$ p＂）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{s})$ ：IF A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456F Ø＂，A，1）：GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP $49 \varnothing$ IF AS＝RS AND（ $(I=\varnothing)$ AND（J ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT B\＄；： $\mathrm{J}=2$ ：NEXT $: \mathrm{I}=24$ ：GOTO55 $\varnothing$
KC $50 \emptyset$ IF AS $=$＂$\{$ HOME $\} "$ THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：NEX T：F＝ø：GOTO44
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT $\} ")$ ANDF TH ENPRINT B\＄LS；：GOTO54ø
GK 520 IF AS $<>L \$$ AND AS $<>D$ S OR （ $(I=\varnothing)$ AND（ $J=1$ ））THEN GOS UB1660：GOTO47ø
HG 530 A $=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{S} \$+\mathrm{L} \$: P R I N T$ BSLS； ：$J=2-J$ ：IF $J$ THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}LS;:I=I-3
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT $\mathrm{J}:$ PRINT \｛SPACE］S\＄；
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT\}"; :INPUT\#3,INS ：IF INS＝N\＄THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22ø
QC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP $3: B \$=$ MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB 320 ：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB38ø：A（I ／3）$=\mathrm{A}$
PK $57 \varnothing$ NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSU B1ø6ø：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK （RVS） \｛SPACE］ERROR：REENTER L INE 〔4马＂：$F=1$ ：GOTO44 0
HJ 58ø GOSUB1ø8ø：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O$ R I＝ø TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT
QQ $59 \varnothing \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ：IF $\mathrm{AD}>E A$ THEN $C$ LOSE3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\} ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊$\{$ BLK $\}$ \｛2 DOWN\}": GOTO7øø
GQ 6øø F＝Ø：GOTO44ø
QA $61 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\} (RVS\} \｛SPACE\}DISPLAY DATA ":G OSUB4øø：IF IN\＄＝N\＄THEN2 $2 \varnothing$
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}PRESS: \｛RVS\} SPACE $\{\mathrm{OFF}$ \} TO PAU SE，\｛RVS\} RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4 \｛DOWN \}"
KS $63 \varnothing$ GOSUB36ø：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O R$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{BTO} \mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})$ ： GOS UB350：GOSUB38ø：PRINT S $\$$ ；
CC $64 \varnothing$＇${ }^{\text {NEXT：PRINT＂}}$（RVS ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；：$A=C K$ ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH ENPRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \} $\{\mathrm{BLU}\}$＊＊E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1ø8ø：GOTO22ø
EQ $67 \varnothing$ IF A $\$=S \$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：$G O S$ UB1ø8ø
AD 680 ONFGOTO63 $\varnothing, 66 \varnothing, 63 \varnothing$
CM 690 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS \} LOAD \｛SPACE］DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 716
PC $7 ø \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RVS $\}$ SAVE ［SPACE］FILE＂：OP＝ø
RX 710 IN $\$=N \$: I N P U T "\{D O W N\}$ FILE NAMEE48＂；INS：IF IN $\$=N \$$ （SPACE）THEN22ø
 \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR [RVS\} D\｛OFF\}ISK: $\mathbb{E 4} \mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime}$ ；
FP 73 g GET AS：IF ASシ＂T＂THEN PR INT＂T \｛DOWN \}": GOTOB8ø
HQ 740 IF AS＜＜＂D＂THEN73ø

HH 750 PRINT＂D\｛DOWN\}": OPEN15,8 ，15，＂Iø：＂：B＝EA－SA：IN $\$=$＂ Ø：＂＋IN\＄：IF OP THEN81Ø
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$ ，IN $\$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, P, W^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB860：IF A THEN22ø
FJ $770 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}$ H＊256）：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（AL） ；CHRS（AH）；
PE $78 \varnothing$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CH RS（PEEK（BS +I$)$ ）；：IF ST T HEN8øø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT $094 \varnothing$
GS 8øø GOSUB1ø6Ø：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} ［BLK］ERROR DURING SAVE： E43＂：GOSUB86ø：GOTO22ø
MA $81 \varnothing$ OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB86ø：IF A THEN22ø
GE $82 \varnothing$ GET\＃1， A ， B ：： $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z}$ \＄）$+256{ }^{*} \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{Z}$ ）$): I \mathrm{IF}$ AD ＜＞SA THEN F＝1：GOTO85
RX 83ø FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：GET\＃1，AS：P OKE BS $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z} \$): \operatorname{IF}($ $I<>B$ ）AND ST THEN $F=2$ ：AD ＝I：$I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST＜＞64 THEN $\mathrm{F}=3$ FQ 85ø CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>\varnothing)+1$ GOTO96ø，97ø
SA 860 INPUT\＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1ø 60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "A \＄
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ $88 \emptyset$ POKE183，PEEK（FA＋2）：POKE 187，PEEK（FA＋3）：POKE188， PEEK（FA＋4）：IFOP $=$ ØTHEN92 $\emptyset$
HJ 89ø SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）A ND1）THEN GOSUB1ø60：PRIN T＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{RVS\} FILE NOT ［SPACE \}FOUND ": GOTO69ø
CS 90． $\operatorname{AD=}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8$ 30）：IF AD＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ： GOTO97ø
SC $916 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83$ 2）$-1: F=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{\star}(A>$ EA）：AD $=A-A D: G O T O 93 \varnothing$
KM $92 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ ：GOSUB1 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ： P OKE780，3：SYS 63338
$J F 930 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB1010：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 0220
XP 950 POKE147，Ø：SYS 63562：IF ［SPACE］ST＞Ø THEN97ø
FR 960 GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ BLU ${ }^{* *}$ LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 022ø
DP 97ø GOSUB1ø6б：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} \｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: ［DOWN］ 4 48＂：ON F GOSUB98 Ø，99ø，1øø ：GOTO22ø
PP $98 \emptyset$ PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（＂；：GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 99ø PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；： AD＝SA + AD：GOSUB360：PRINT D\＄：RETURN
FD $10 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX $101 \varnothing A H=I N T(A / 256): A L=A-(A H$ ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF $162 \sigma \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 75，AH：RETURN
FX $103 \varnothing$ IF $A D<S A$ OR AD＞EA THEN $165 \varnothing$
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND AD $<46960$

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) OR (AD>49151 AND AD<53 248) THEN GOSUB1ø8ø:F=ø : RETURN
HC 1650 GOSUB1ø60:PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ \{SPACE \}INVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\}\{BLK\}": F=1:RETU RN
AR 1060 POKE SD+5,31:POKE SD+6 ,208:POKE SD, 240:POKE \{SPACE\}SD+1,4:POKE SD+ 4,33
DX 1070 FOR $S=1$ TO 1øø:NEXT:GO T01ø9ø
PF 1ø8 POKE SD $+5,8:$ POKE $S D+6$, 240:POKE SD, $\varnothing:$ POKE SD + 1,90:POKE SD+4,17
AC 1090 FOR S=1 TO 100:NEXT:PO $\mathrm{KE} S \mathrm{~S}+4, \varnothing:$ POKE $S D, \varnothing: P O$ KE SD $+1, \varnothing$ : RETURN

## Program 2: MLX for Commodore 128

AE 100 TRAP 960:POKE 4627,128: DIM NLS,A(7)
XP $110 \mathrm{z} 2=2: \mathrm{z4}=254: \mathrm{Z} 5=255: \mathrm{Z} 6=2$ $56: 27=127:$ BS $=256$ *PEEK ( 4 627): $E A=65280$

FB $120 \mathrm{BE} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ): DL $\$=C H R \$(2 g): S P \$=C H R \$$ (32):LFS=CHRS (157)
$\operatorname{KE} 130 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256):$ $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENLB}(A)=A-\operatorname{FNHB}(A) * 2$ 56: $\operatorname{DEE} \operatorname{ENAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+$ 256*PEEK (A+1)
JB 146 KEY $1, " A ": K E Y$ 3, "B": KEY 5,"C": KEY 7,"D": VOL 15 : IF RGR ( $\varnothing$ ) $=5$ THEN FAST
EJ 150 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHR ( 142 ); C HRS (8):COLOR 0,15 :COLOR 4,15: COLOR 6,15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB(12)" \{RED\} \{RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{9 e\} \{2 SPACES ${ }^{2}$ "RTS;TAB(12)" \{RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{OFE\} (BLU) 128 MLX \{RED\} \{RVS\} 12 SPACES\}"RTS;TAB (12) "\{RVS $\}\{13$ SPACES $\}$ \{BLU\}"
FE 176 PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN \} \{3 SPACES\}COMPUTE!'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [2 DOWN ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
DK 180 PRINT"\{BLK\}STARTING ADD RESS $\{4\}$ "; : GOSUB 260:IF \{SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE 180
EH 190 PRINT"\{BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}EN DING ADDRESS $\{4\}^{\prime \prime}$;: GOSUB 260: IF AD THEN $E A=A D: E$ LSE 196
MF 200 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}CLEAR \{SPACE\}WORKSPACE [Y/N]? $\{4\} ": G E T K E Y$ AS:IF AS<>" Y" THEN 228
QH 210 PRINT" ${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \{BLU\}WORKIN G..."; :BANK $\theta: F O R$ A=BS $\{S P A C E\} T O B S+(E A-S A)+7$ : POKE A, $\sigma:$ NEXT A:PRINT"D ONE"
DC $22 \sigma$ PRINT TAB(1 $\sigma$ )" $\{$ DOWN\} \{BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND \{SPACE\}MENU $\{4\}$ \{DOWN\}": PRINT TAB(13)"\{RVS\}E \{OFF\}NTER DATA"RTS;TAB( 13) "\{RVS\}D\{OFF\} ISPLAY D ATA"RTS;TAB (13) "\{RVS\}L \{OFE\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB(13)"\{RVS\}S \{OFE\}AVE FILE"RTS;TAB(1
3)" $\{$ RVS $\} C\{O F E\} A T A L O G$ DI SK"RTS;TAB(13)"\{RVS\}Q \{OFF\}UIT\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS:A=INSTR("EDLS CQ",AS): ON A GOTO 340,5 50,640,650,930,940:GOSU B 950: GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT"STARTING AT";:GOS UB 260:IF ( $A D<>\theta$ )OR( $A S=N$ L\$) THEN RETURN:ELSE 250
BG 260 AS=NLS:INPUT AS:IF LEN ( $\mathrm{A} S)=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
PP 270 IF $A D=\varnothing$ THEN BEGIN:IF A \$<>NLS THEN 360 :ELSE RE TURN:BEND
MA 286 IF AD<SA OR AD>EA THEN \{SPACE\}30日
PM 29ø IF AD>511 AND AD<6528ø \{SPACE\}THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB 950:PRINT"\{RVS\} I NVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}": AD= $\varnothing$ : RETURN
RD 310 CK $=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} 4 \mathrm{CK}$ +Z5*(CK>Z7): GOTO 336
DD $32 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}$ * $\mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}$
AH $330 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5):$ RETURN
QD 340 PRINT BES;"\{RVS\} ENTER \{SPACE\}DATA ":GOSUB 250 : IF AS=NLS THEN 220
JA 350 BANK $\varnothing$ :PRINT: $F=\varnothing$ :OPEN 3 , 3
BR 360 GOSUB $310:$ PRINT HEXS(AD )+":";:IF F THEN PRINT \{SPACE\}LS: PRINT"\{UP\} [5 RIGHT\}";
QA 376 FOR $I=6$ TO 24 STEP 3:B $=S P S: F O R$ J=1 TO 2:IF F \{SPACE\} THEN B\$=MID\$(L\$, I $+\mathrm{J}, 1$ )
PS 380 PRINT"\{RVS\}"BS+LES;:IF \{SPACE\}I<24 THEN PRINT" \{OFE\}";
RC 390 GETKEY AS:IE (AS>"/" AN D AS<":") OR(A\$>"@" AND AS<"G") THEN 478
AC 400 IF $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ OTO 470
QB 410 IF AS="-" THEN AS="F": G ото 476
EB $42 \varnothing$ IF AS=RTS AND $((1=\varnothing)$ AN D ( $\mathrm{J}=1$ ) OR E) THEN PRIN T BS; : J=2: NEXT:I=24:GOT - 480

RD 430 IF AS="\{HOME\}" THEN PRI NT BS:J=2:NEXT:I=24:NEX T:F=ø:GOTO 36ø
XB 440 IF ( $A S="($ RIGHT $) "$ ) AND $F$ THEN PRINT BS+LES;:GOT 0476
JP 450 IF AS<<LFS AND AS<>DLS \{SPACE\}OR ( $(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset)$ AND (J =1)) THEN GOSUB 950: GOT - 390

PS 468 A $=$ LE $\$+$ SPS+LFS: PRINT B $\$$ +LFS;:J=2-J:IF J THEN P RINT LFS;: $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
GB 470 PRINT AS;: NEXT J:PRINT \{SPACE\}SPS;
HA 480 NEXT I:PRINT: PRINT"\{UP\} \{5 RIGHT\}";:L\$="
\{27 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
DP 490 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP 3:GE T\#3,AS,BS: IE AS=SPS THE N I=25: NEXT:CLOSE 3:GOT - 220

BA $500 \mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{AS}): \mathrm{MIDS}$ (LS, 1,2 ) $=$ AS: IF $1<25$ THE N GOSUB 320:A(I/3)=A:GE T\#3, AS
AR 516 NEXT I:IF A<>CK THEN GO

SUB 950:PRINT: PRINT" \{RVS\} ERROR: REENTER LI NE ": $\mathrm{F}=1$ : GOTO 360
DX $52 \sigma$ PRINT BES:B=BS $+A D-S A: F O$ R $I=\varnothing$ TO 7: POKE B+I,A(I ): NEXT I
XB $530 \mathrm{~F}=\|: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D<=E A \quad T$ HEN 360
CA 540 CLOSE 3:PRINT"\{DOWN\} \{BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** \{BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}":GOTO 65ø
MC 550 PRINT BES; "\{CLR\}\{DOWN\} \{RVS\} DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 250:IF AS=NLS THEN \{SPACE] $22 \emptyset$
JF 560 BANK Ø:PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(DOWN }}$ \{BLU\}PRESS: \{RVS\}SPACE \{OFF\} TO PAUSE, \{RVS\}RE TURN\{OFF\} TO BREAK\{4\} \{DOWN\}"
XA $57 \varnothing$ PRINT HEXS (AD)+":";:GOS UB $31 \sigma: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 580 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}$ TO $\mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}$ (I ): PRINT RIGHTS (HEXS (A), 2);SP§;:GOSUB 320 :NEXT \{SPACE\}]
XB 596 PRINT"\{RVS\}";RIGHT\$ (HEX \$(CK), 2)
GR $600 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: \mathrm{IF}$ AD>EA TH EN PRINT"\{BLU\}** END OF DATA **": GOTO $22 \sigma$
EB 610 GET AS:IF AS=RT\$ THEN P RINT BES: GOTO $22 \varnothing$
QK $62 \emptyset$ IF $A \$=S P \$$ THEN $F=F+1: P R$ INT BES;
XS 630 ON F GOTO $570,610,576$
RF 640 PRINT BES" 1 DOWN\}\{RVS\} $L$ OAD DATA ": OP=1:GOTO 66 $\theta$
BP 650 PRINT BES"\{DOWN\}\{RVS\} S AVE FILE ": $\mathrm{OP}=\varnothing$
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ :FS=NLS:INPUT"EILENA ME\{4\}";ES:IF ES=NLS THE N 220
PE 665 IF LEN (ES) $>14$ THEN $66 \emptyset$
RF 670 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}\{RVS\}T \{OFE\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFE\} ISK: $\{4\}$ ";
SQ 680 GETKEY AS:IF AS="T" THE N 850:ELSE IF AS<> "D" T HEN 680
SP 690 PRINT"DISK\{DOWN\}": IF OP THEN 760
EH 760 DOPEN\#1,(ES+", P"), W:IF \{SPACE\}DS THEN AS=DS:GO TO 740
JH 710 BANK $\emptyset:$ POKE BS -2 , $\operatorname{FNLB}(S$ A) : $\operatorname{POKE}$ BS $-1, \mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{SA}): \mathrm{P}$ RINT"SAVING ";FS:PRINT
MC 720 FOR $A=B S-2$ TO $B S+E A-S A:$ PRINT\#1, CHRS (PEEK (A)) ; : IF ST THEN AS="DISK WRI TE ERROR": GOTO 756
GC 730 NEXT A:CLOSE 1:PRINT" \{BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED \{SPACE\}WITHOUT ERRORS * *": GOTO 22ø
RA 740 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN:CLO SE 1:INPUT"\{BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING EILE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\{4\}$ ";AS:IF AS="Y" THEN SCR ATCH (ES): PRINT: GOTO 700 :ELSE PRINT"\{BLK\}": GOTO 660 : BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1:GOSUB 950:PRINT "\{BLK\}\{RVS\} ERROR DURIN G SAVE: $\{4\}$ ": PRINT AS:G OTO 22ø
FD 760 DOPEN\#1,(FS+",P"):IF DS THEN AS=DS $\$: F=4: C L O S E$ \{SPACE\}1:GOTO 798

MLX
E SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GO TO 22ø
CP 890 SYS DEC（＂E99A＂）：PRINT：I F PEEK（2816）$=5$ THEN GOS UB 950：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}
\｛BLK\}\{RVS\} FILE NOT FOU ND＂：GOTO 22ø
GQ 900 PRINT＂LOADING ．．．．（DOWN\} ＂：AD＝FNAD（2817）：IF AD＜＞ SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTO 806：EL SE AD＝FNAD（2819）－1：F＝－2
＊（ $\mathrm{AD}\left\langle\mathrm{EA}\right.$ ）$-3^{*}(\mathrm{AD}>E A)$
JD $916 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1$ ：GOS UB 929：SYS DEC（＂E9FB＂）： IF ST＞日 THEN 80日：ELSE 7 90
XB 92 Ø POKE193，FNLB（A）：POKE194 ， $\operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}):$ POKE 174，FNLB（ B）：POKE 175 ， $\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{B}):$ RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\}}$ \｛BLU\}** PRESS ANY KEY F OR MENU＊＊＂：GETKEY AS：G ото 226
MM 940 PRINT BES＂\｛RVS\} QUIT
\｛4\}";RT§;"ARE YOU SURE
\｛SPACE\}[Y/N]?": GETKEY A
\＄：IF ASく＞＂Y＂THEN 22J：E
LSE PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":BANK 1
5：END
JE 950 SOUND 1，500，10：RETURN
AF 960 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=260$ THE n RESUME 300
MK 976 IF ER＝14 AND EL＝500 THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 98＠IF ER＝4 AND EL＝78 18 THEN $\mathrm{F}=4$ ：A $=\mathrm{DS} \$$ ：RESUME 800
DQ 996 IF $E R=30$ THEN RESUME：EL
SE PRINT ERRS（ER）；＂ERR
OR IN LINE＂；EL
PX 770 GET\＃1，AS，BS：CLOSE 1：AD＝

ASC（AS）+256 ＊ASC（BS）：IF
\｛SPACE\}AD<>SA THEN F=1: GOTO 79ø
KB 780 PRINT＂LOADING＂；F\＄：PRIN $\mathrm{T}: \operatorname{BLOAD}(\mathrm{F} \$), \mathrm{B} \emptyset, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): \mathrm{AD}$ $=$ SA + FNAD（ 174 ）－BS－1： $\mathrm{F}=-2$ ＊$(A D<E A)-3^{*}(A D>E A)$
RQ 790 IF F THEN 8øØ：ELSE PRIN T＂ BLU \}** LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS＊＊＂：GO TO 220
ER 8øø GOSUB 95ø：PRINT＂\｛BLK \}
［RVS］ERROR DURING LOAD ：E4才＂：ON F GOSUB 810，8 20，83б，840：GOTO22б
QJ 810 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ $" ; \operatorname{HEXS}(\mathrm{AD}) ; "$ ）＂：RETURN
DP $82 \emptyset$ PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；H EXS（AD）：RETURN
EB 830 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS（＂HEXS（EA）＂） ＂：RETURN
FP 84Ø PRINT＂DISK ERROR＂；AS：R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT＂TAPE＂：AD＝POINTER（ F $\$$ ）： $\operatorname{BANK} 1: A=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D): A$ $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}+1)$ ： $\mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{PEEK}$（ AD ＋2）
XX 860 BANK 15：SYS DEC（＂FF68＂） ，$\varnothing, 1$ ：SYS DEC（＂FFBA＂）， 1 ， 1，$\varnothing$ ：SYS DEC（＂FFBD＂），A，A L，AH：SYS DEC（＂FF9ø＂）， 12 8：IF OP THEN 890
FG $87 \emptyset$ PRINT：$A=S A: B=E A+1$ ：GOSUB 920：SYS DEC（＂E919＂），3： PRINT＂SAVING＂；FS
$A B 88 \emptyset A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB 920：SYS DEC（＂EA18＂）： PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛ BLU \}** TAP

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## Boomerang

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 6989：2B Øロ Øロ 38 Øロ Øロ 22 Øロ F8






























































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 15E1：12 B9 64 D ${ }^{2} 38$ E9 94 AA 2D 15E9：B6 69 AD 99 日B 2D 10 Dø FB 15F1：8D 10 D8 B9 65 D8 A8 88 E1 15F9：88 $888888 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 2 \mathrm{D} \mathrm{A} \mathrm{\emptyset}$ 1601：98 $6 \mathrm{BB} 284112 \quad 206012 \quad 38$ 1609：Aの 06 B1 FD C9 $2 \varnothing$ D 022 2E 1611：2の 8712 DE 84 D 9 DE 0464 1619：D $\varnothing$ DE 84 D 8 DE 84 D 8 BD 59 1621：04 D6 C9 FC D6 99 AD 99 2C 1629：बB 2D 10 D 0 8D 10 D 04 C CF 1631：C3 16 4C BB 162081124 F 1639：B9 64 D $\varnothing 186964$ AA $9 \varnothing 20$ 1641：99 AD 98 6B GD 10 D 0 8D F8 1649：10 D $\varnothing$ B9 65 D 6 A8 8888 FB 1651：88 88 AD 10 Dg 2D 98 6B 12
 1661：B1 FD C9 26 D $64 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 2 \emptyset & 61 & 3 A\end{array}$ 1669：12 B9 94 D $\varnothing 186904$ AA B3 1671：98 69 AD 98 GB GD 10 D 0 E4 1679：8D 16 D 6 B9 65 D 6 A8 88 6B 1681：88 $888888 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{~A}$ 1689：98 日B $264112 \quad 206012 \mathrm{C} 0$ 1691：A6 60 Bl FD C9 20 Dø 22 B6 1699：2＠ $6712 \mathrm{FE} 84 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{FE} \quad 64 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$
 16A9：04 D6 C9 60 Dø 14 AD 9810 16B1： 0 B gD $10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D} 10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C} 50$ 16B9：C3 16 AC 97 ØB A9 FF 99 F4 16C1：A4 日B 60 AD 85 日B 290599 16C9：C9 65 Dø 5C AD øø Dø 4A 55
 16D9：8A 6980 AA AD 64 D 8 4A Bl 16E1：A8 AD 10 D6 2984 Fg 64 1C 16E9：98 9980 A8 8C A1 日B 8A CA 16F1：18 69 g8 CD A1 OB $90 \quad 30 \mathrm{EC}$ 16F9：38 E9 gE CD A1 㫙 Bø 28 1E 1791：AD 01 D 186988 CD 85 ED 1769：D8 96 1D 38 E9 gC CD 65 日B
 1719：A9 FB 2D 15 Dब 8D 15 Dg C9 1721：A9 FA 2D 85 GB 8D 85 बB 85 1729：60 AD 85 ØB 29 ØA C9 ØA 63 1731：D6 5C AD 62 D6 4A AA AD 67 1739：10 Dg 2902 Fg 04 8A $99 \mathrm{9E}$ 1741：80 AA AD 06 D 04 A A8 AD 1 F 1749：10 D $629 \quad 98 \mathrm{~F} \quad 9498 \quad 99 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B}$ 1751：80 A8 8C A1 ©B 8A 1869 B1 1759：08 CD A1 日B 98 $30 \quad 38$ E9 83 1761：बE CD A1 GB Bg 28 AD 0373 1769：D6 186908 CD 97 Dø 9076 1771：1D 38 E 9 日C CD $97 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{B} \emptyset 17$ 1779：15 A9 00 8D A5 ØB A9 F7 1A

1781：2D 15 D6 8D 15 D6 A9 F5 B3 1789：2D 85 GB 8D 85 GB 60 AD B 0 1791：85 ØB 2909 C9 99 D 04 4A 59 1799：AD 00 D 0 4A AA AD 10 D 0 5A 17A1：29 01 FG 64 8A 9986 AA 27 17A9：AD 66 D 6 4A A8 AD 10 D 0 DB 17B1：29 08 FG 64989980 A8 67 17B9：8C A1 日B 8A $18 \quad 69$ 日8 CD E4 17C1：A1 日B 96 1E 38 E9 GE CD CA 17C9：A1 बB Bg 16 AD 01 D 018 2E 17D1：69 98 CD 97 Dg 90 日B $38 \mathrm{F7}$ 17D9：E9 日C CD 67 D $\varnothing$ B6 632099 17E1：48 18 A9 F6 2D 85 GB 8D 92 17E9：85 日B 60 AD 85 gB 290635 17F1：C9 $66 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 4 \mathrm{~A}$ AD 62 D 04 A A6 17F9：AA AD 10 D 62902 Fg 942 F 1891：8A 9980 AA AD 94 D $04 \mathrm{~A} D C$ 18＠9：A8 AD 10 D 62904 Fg 9447 1811：98 9980 A8 8C A1 9B 8A F5 1819：18 69 98 CD Al बB 90 1E 66 1821：38 E9 बE CD Al बB Bø 1637 1829：AD 03 D 8186908 CD 6598 1831：D6 98 日B 38 E9 日C CD 65 F2
 1841：2D 85 बB 8D 85 बB 60 CE 8B 1849：A6 ØB D 605 A9 $018 \mathrm{8D}$ A9 10 1851：日B A9 51 8D 04 D4 A2 06 2D 1859：A＠日6 EE 27 D 6 8E 01 D4 C1 1861：CA D $\varnothing$ F7 88 D 6 F4 A9 9262 1869：8D 1C D 0 A2 00 Aの 00 EE 1D 1871：27 D 08 8E 01 D4 EE 2A D 0 D2 1879：CA D 6 F4 88 D6 F1 A9 F6 03 1881：4C BD 18 CE A7 日B D6 6547 1889：A9 91 8D A9 ØB A9 51 8D 4A 1891：04 D4 A2 øø Aø Ø0 EE 2858 1899：D 0 8E 61 D4 CA Dø F7 8855 18A1：D $\emptyset$ F4 A9 $0_{1} 18 \mathrm{D}$ 1C D $\emptyset$ A2 2 DD 18A9： 06 A 0 Ø日 EE 28 D 08 8E 0193
 18B9：D6 Fl A9 F9 2D 15 Dø 8D 9ø 18C1：15 D6 A9 03 8D 1C D 0 A9 3E 18C9：50 8D 94 D4 A2 60 A $\emptyset$ Øø A9 18D1：CA D 6 FD 88 D 6 FA A9 61 AA 18D9：8D A8 ØB $^{6} 60$ A9 008 DD 17 El 18E1：D6 A9 60 8D 1D D6 A9 6340 18E9：8D 1C D6 A9 60 8D 20 D 0 E3 18F1：A9 65 8D 21 D 9 A9 918 BD 18F9：26 Dø A9 日E 8D 27 Dø A9 DB 1901：82 8D 28 D® A9 03 8D 2947 1909：D6 A9 99 8D 2A D6 A9 Ø6 EF 1911：8D ø0 D4 A9 08 8D 61 D4 8C 1919：A9 12 8D 65 D4 A9 F4 8D 6B 1921： 66 D4 A9 Øø 8D 62 D4 A9 88 1929：00 8D 93 D4 A9 96 8D 97 DB 1931：D4 A9 08 8D 98 D4 A9 90 F8 1939：8D gC D4 A9 41 8D gD D4 99 1941：A9 FF 8D GE D4 A9 FF 8D B5 1949：0F D4 A9 80 8D 12 D4 A9 7D 1951：बF 8D 18 D4 20 F6 11 A9 67
 1961： 00 8D 15 Dg A9 93 20 D2 55 1969：FF $28 \quad 89$ 12 A9 79 Ag 0 D 77 1971：28 1E AB A9 918 D 81 GB 97 1979：4C C3 19 AD 01 DC 2D 0096
 1989：AD Ag gB 29 g2 Fg 6A AD 44
 1999：19 A5 A2 $18 \quad 69$ GA C5 A2 39 19A1：D DC AD 81 GB C9 91 FG BB 19A9：19 CE 81 ØB 4 C C3 19 A5 46 19B1：A2 $18 \quad 69$ OA C5 A2 D $\varnothing$ FC 60 19B9：AD 81 बB C9 03 F6 63 EE F1 19C1：81 ØB AE 81 ØB A9 902084 19C9：CD BD A9 9D 26 D2 FF 4C F9 19D1：7C 19 AC 81 बB 8981 बB 83 19D9：8D 80 日B A9 00 2ø E8 1354 19E1：20 F6 11 A9 A5 Ag 0D 2088 19E9：1E AB $2 \emptyset \mathrm{EF} 14 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 16 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{C} 9$ 19F1：F6 11 A9 9320 D2 FF 20 BE 19F9：89 12 20 E8 12206813 FC
 1A69：A3 0 B 8D A8 0 B 8D A9 0 B FA 1A11：8D 9C $\mathrm{GB}^{2}$ 8D 9D 9 B 8D 9E $4 \varnothing$ 1A19：ØB 8D 9F ØB A9 FF 8D A4 E7 1A21：$\emptyset_{B} 8 D$ A5 GB AD 8F GB 8D F2

1A29：F8 07 8D F9 67 AD 96 GB 14 1A31：8D FA 07 8D FB 97 A9 0 A FD
 1A41：A9 9B 8D 61 Dg A9 44 8D 36 1A49：02 D $\varnothing$ A9 8B 8D 63 D $\varnothing$ A9 64 1A51：2ø 8D 64 D 0 A9 8F 8D 0532 1A59：D6 A9 48 8D 96 D6 A9 9B A4 1A61：8D 07 D 6 A9 GF 8D 15 D 67 C 1A69：A9 018 D 01 D4 A9 FA 8D 45 1A71： 66 D4 A9 51 8D 64 D4 A9 F7 1A79：0D 20 E8 13 A9 85 Ag øC 3B 1A81：20 1E AB A2 06 Ag 00 CE 3 E 1A89：27 D $\varnothing$ CE 28 D $\varnothing 88$ D 0 F7 24 1A91：8E 06 D4 E8 D6 Fl A9 5028 1A99：8D 64 D4 A9 60 20 E8 13 30 lAA1：A9 A7 Ag ロC $261 E$ AB A9 E3 1AA9： 00 AE A6 GB CA 20 CD BD 3F 1AB1：A9 B5 Ag 日C 261 E AB A9 77 1AB9： 06 AE A7 GB CA $2 \emptyset \mathrm{CD}$ BD 6 F 1AC1：A9 D1 Ag 日C $201 E$ AB 2805 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 1AC9：} & \text { EA } & 11 & 2 g & 14 & 12 & 26 & 37 & 12 \\ 8 E\end{array}$ 1AD1：2g 8D 14 A9 618 D 98 bB 11 1AD9：A9 FE 8D 99 日B A9 94 8D 82
 1AE9：00 20 C6 6D A9 92 8D 98 D8 1AF1： $\mathrm{GB}_{\mathrm{B}}$ A9 FD 8D 99 GB A9 9893 1AF9：8D 9A GB A9 F7 8D 9B $9 B C F$ 1B61：A9 0120 C6 6 D A9 94 8D 61 1B69：98 ØB A9 FB 8D 99 बB A9 D5 1B11： 06203215 A9 06 $20 \quad 32$ A6 1B19：15 A9 08 8D 98 日B A9 F7 5A 1B21：8D 99 日B A9 6120321582 1829：A9 $61 \quad 20 \quad 3215 \quad 20$ C4 1664 1B31：20 2A $17 \begin{array}{llllll}17 & 2 \emptyset & 9 \varnothing & 17 & 2 \varnothing & \text { EC F4 }\end{array}$ 1B39：17 20 E4 FF C9 51 Fg 3 A 4 F
 1B49：F6 03 4C 66 1A 4C C8 1A 50
 1B59：E8 13 A9 D4 Ag øC $2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{E}$ DE 1B61：AB 4C 71 1B A9 0220 E8 DE 1B69：13 A9 FB Ag 日C $2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{E}$ AB E5 1B71：AD 01 DC 2D 06 DC 291003 1B79：D6 F6 20 F6 11 A9 062098 1B81：E8 13 A9 56 Ag 9 D 2ø 1 E 23 1B89：AB $26 \mathrm{EF} 14 \mathrm{Fg} 634 \mathrm{C} 55 \mathrm{5E}$ 1B91：19 A9 93 2ø D2 FF A9 9A B7 1B99：20 D2 FF A9 09 2g D2 FF 9D 1BA1：A9 8E 20 D2 FF A9 668 D C1 1BA9：21 DG A9 ØE 8D 26 D 0 A9 F2 1BB1：ø日 8D 15 D 08 C6 8D 1875 1BB9：D4 $60 \quad 00600090000072$

## BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type in COMPUTEI＇s Gazette Programs，＇ elsewhere in this issue．

## Stars II

Article on page 32.
FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ all Rights reserved
EK 26 DIMMC（12）：FORJF＝1TO12：RE ADMC（JF）：NEXT
QC 36 POKE53280，6：POKE53281，15 ：PRINT＂\｛4\}"
EK 40 POKE 55， $0:$ POKE 56，76：RD $=$ 1／180：SMS（ $\sigma$ ）＝＂OFF＂：SMS（1 ）＝＂ON（PRESS S TO STOP）＂
PR 50 LT $=40: L G=75: T Z=5: Y Y=1996$ $: M M=1: D D=1: L A=L T * R D: A H=1$ ब：APS＝＂PM＂
JA 60 PRINT＂$\{C L R\} " ;:$ PRINTTAB（1 4）＂\｛RVS\} STARS II \{OFF\} ＂：PRINT
MG 70 PRINTTAB（12）＂COPYRIGHT 1 989＂：PRINTTAB（7）＂COMPUTE ！publications，inc．＂

AX 80 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED": PRINT: P RINT
BB $9 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（8）＂\｛RVS\}PLEASE \｛SPACE\}WAIT 40 SECONDS \｛OFE\}"
BS 100 FORI $=0$ TO7：READDF $\$(I): N E$ XT
GM 110 FOR I＝1TO33：READA：POKE 4 9151＋1，A：NEXT
GD 120 POKE56334，PEEK（56334）AN D254：POKE1，PEEK（1）AND25 SYS49152：POKE1，PEEK（1） 0 R4：POKE 56334 ，PEEK（ 56334 ）OR1
CR $140 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNAC}(\mathrm{X})=(\operatorname{ATN}(\operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{SQ}$ $\mathrm{R}(1-\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{X}) / \mathrm{X}))+(\operatorname{SGN}(\mathrm{X})-1)$ ＊ $1 / 2) * \operatorname{SGN}(X)$
AS 150 DEF $\operatorname{FNAS}(\mathrm{X})=\operatorname{ATN}(\operatorname{ABS}(\mathrm{X}) /$ （SQR（1－X＊X）））＊SGN（X）
BE 160 FOR $I=0 T 05:$ READ $P \$(I), P$ $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{TP}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{W}(\mathrm{I}), \mathrm{EC}$ （I），A（I），I（I），O（I），T®（I ）：NEXT
CD 170 FOR I＝1TO4：READPO（I），DI （I）：NEXT：GOSUB98ø
HR 180 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO $3:$ A \％（ I$)=\operatorname{PEEK}$（ 63 ＋I）：NEXT：GOSUB168ø
BS 190 PRINT＂${ }^{(C L R\}}$（RVS）STARS \｛SPACE\}II \{OFF\}": GOSUB1 230：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} M ENU \｛OFF\}"
JS $2 ø 0$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}1 - OVERHEA D SKY PLOT＂
RJ 210 PRINT＂ 2 －EASTERN HORIZ ON PLOT＂
HD 22 g PRINT＂ 3 －SOUTHERN HORI ZON PLOT＂
GR 230 PRINT＂ 4 －WESTERN HORIZ ON PLOT＂
HB 240 PRINT＂ 5 －SOLAR SYSTEM \｛SPACE\}DATA"
RK 250 PRINT＂ 6 －SET DATE \＆TI ME＂
SH 260 PRINT＂ 7 －TRAVEL＂
PG 270 PRINT＂ 8 －CONSTELLATION S＂
GS 280 PRINT＂9－SIMULATION MO DE：＂；SMS（SM）
MD 290 PRINT＂Q－QUIT＂
AK 300 POKE198，0：WAIT198，1：GET AS：QM＝VAL（AS）：IFAS＝＂Q＂T HENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}": END
QH 310 POKE53280，6：IFQM $>90$ RQM $=$ OTHEN30日
GR $32 \emptyset \mathrm{DF} \$=\mathrm{EE}=\mathrm{DF}=\varnothing: \mathrm{DQ}=1: \mathrm{J}=\varnothing: 0$ NQMGOTO $350,350,330,340$ ， 370，400，410，470，520
MJ 330 DFS＝＂S＂：DF＝1／2：DQ＝3：GOT 0356
KR 340 DFS＝＂W＂：DF＝$:$ ：DQ＝5
DC 350 GOSUB700：GOSUB1080：GOSU B760：IFAS＝＂S＂THEN650
QP 368 GOTO 536
BB $37 \varnothing$ POKE5328ø，6：PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛RVS\} THE SKY \{OFF\}":GO SUB1230
RP $38 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} SIDEREAL $T$ IME＝＂INT（TS）＂HRS＂INT（（T S－INT（TS））＊6 6 ）＂MIN＂
QB 39ø GOSUB790：GOSUB760：GOSUB 680：GOTO19＠
PP 400 GOSUB1680：GOTO190
KG 410 INPUT＂ \｛CLR\}LATITUDE="; L T：IFABS（LT）＞89．9THENLT $=$ 89．9＊SGN（LT）
MX 42 LA＝LT＊RD：PRINT＂CHANGE L ONGITUDE（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）？＂
HG 430 POKE198， $0:$ WAIT198， $1:$ GET
MB 440 GOTO19

RJ 450 INPUT＂LONGITUDE＝＂；LG
AP 460 INPUT＂TIME ZONE（EST＝5 $\{\mathrm{SPACE}\} \mathrm{CST}=6 \quad \mathrm{MST}=7$ PST＝ 8）：＂；TZ：GOSUB20ø0：GOTO1 90
KC $47 \emptyset$ POKE53280，6：PRINT＂\｛RVS \} \｛CLR\}CONSTELLATION LIST

KH 48 R READRA：IFRA $>$ OTHENREADDC ，MG：GOTO48
FD $49 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1:$ READLBS：IFLBS＝＂EN D＂THENGOSUB690：GOSUB68』 ：GOTOI9の
JB 500 READAS：PRINTLB\＄TAB（12）A \＄：IFJ＜2のTHEN48 ${ }^{\circ}$
EQ 510 GOSUB680：J＝0：GOTO47 0
PX 520 SM＝1－SM：HD＝$\varnothing: A T \$=" S ": T \$$ ＝＂＂：GOTO19＠
HE 530 GETAS：IFAS＝＂S＂THEN650
EC 540 READRA：IFRA＞OTHEN57ø
BM 550 READLBS：IFLBS＝＂END＂THEN 610
QP 560 READAS： $\mathrm{X}=967: \mathrm{BH}=6$ ： GOSUB 1390：GOSUB1426：GOTO536
QX 570 READDC，MG：IFBH＝1THENMG $=$ 5：GOTO530
AA 580 GOSUB2160：IFAL＜6THENMG＝ 5：BH＝1：GOTO53 $\varnothing$
PP 590 GOSUB1480：IFX＞＠THENGOSU B1300
GK 600 GOTO530
HG 610 IFSM＝0THEN640
FH $62 \sigma \quad$ MM $=M M+1:$ IFMM $=13$ THENMM $=1$ ： $\mathrm{YY}=\mathrm{YY}+1$
QA 630 GOSUB690：GOSUB2000：GOTO 350
SJ 64ø LB $\$=$＂PRESS RETURN＂： $\mathrm{X}=90$ 7：GOSUB1426：POKE198，0：W AIT 198，1
MP 650 GOSUB69 ： $\mathrm{SM}=\varnothing$
HE 660 POKE53272，20：POKE56576， 3：POKE 53265 ，PEEK（53265） AND223：POKE648，4：POKE53 280，6
DB 670 GOTO19＠
QP 680 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}PRESS \｛SPACE\}ANY KEY": POKE198 ， $0:$ WAIT198，1：RETURN
BP 690 FORI $=$ бTO $3:$ POKE $63+1, A$（ 1 ）：NEXT：RETURN
FP $708 \mathrm{MD}=2$＊ $1 / 365.2422$＊DA－． 065 6743：$\overline{\text { G }}$ OSUB156ø
GJ $71 \varnothing \mathrm{MD}=\mathrm{MD}+2$＊EC（ $\sigma)$＊SIN（MD）+4 ． 9322377 ：GOSUB1566
PR $72 \varnothing$ L＝MD： $\mathrm{B}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB161 $6: G O S U$ B2160
DB $730 \mathrm{BG}=6: \mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{AL} / \mathrm{RD})>-10$ THENB $\mathrm{G}=6$
BP 740 IF（ $\mathrm{AL} / \mathrm{RD}$ ）$>\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{BG}=14$
KE 750 RETURN
JP $76 \boxminus$ PRINTTAB（8）＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RVS\} ALT $\{13$ SPACES $\}$ DISTANCE \｛2 SPACES\}"
KC 770 PRINTTAB（ 8 ）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$（DEG） （3 SPACES \}VIEW （3 SPACES \} (MILLION MI)"
KP $780 \mathrm{~K}=0$ ：GOSUB1390：LB\＄＝＂SUN＂ ： $\mathrm{X}=907: \mathrm{BH}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB1420：G osubl21ø
EM 790 GOSUB1480：GOSUB1370
KH 800 GOSUB 950 ：LE＝LP：RE＝RP：PR INTTAB（25）INT（RP＊936）／1 $\emptyset$
DF 810 FOR $K=1$ TO 5：GETAS：IFAS ＝＂S＂THENRETURN
QR 82の GOSUB950：PSI＝ENAS（SIN（L $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{K}))$＊SIN（I（K）））
QQ $830 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{LP}-0(\mathrm{~K})) * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{I}(\mathrm{K})$ ）： $\mathrm{X}=\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{LP}-\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{K}))$
XB 840 GOSUB1640：L1＝0（K）+ R6：R1 $=R P * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{PSI}):$ IFK $>2$ THEN 8 80
DE 850 Al＝ATN（（R1＊SIN（LE－L1））／
（RE－R1＊COS（LE－L1）））
DX $860 \mathrm{MD}=(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{LE}+\mathrm{Al}):$ GOSUB1560： $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{MD}$
KQ $878 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{ATN}(\mathrm{R} 1 * \mathrm{TAN}(\mathrm{PSI}) * S I N(\mathrm{~L}$ $-L 1) /(R E * S I N(L 1-L E))): G$ 0т09ø0
MX $88 \varnothing$ MD＝ATN（RE＊SIN（Ll－LE）／（R $1-\mathrm{RE} * \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{~L} 1-\mathrm{LE})))+\mathrm{L} 1: G 0$ SUB1560：L＝MD
AS $890 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{ATN}(\mathrm{Rl}$＊TAN（PSI）＊SIN（L －L1）／（RE＊SIN（L1－LE）））
RS 900 GOSUB1610：GOSUB2160：GOS UB1210
QE $910 \mathrm{LB} \$=\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{~K}): \mathrm{X}=967: \mathrm{BH}=\varnothing$ ： GO SUB1390：GOSUB142б
JC $92 \varnothing \mathrm{DP}=\mathrm{SQR}(\mathrm{RE} * R E+R P * R P-2 * R E$ ＊RP＊COS（LP－LE））
AG $93 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（25）INT（DP＊93）
EF 940 GOSUB1480：GOSUB1376：NEX T：RETURN
HG $950 \mathrm{MD}=360 / 365.2422 * \mathrm{DA} / \mathrm{TP}(\mathrm{K}$ ）＊RD：GOSUB1560：NP＝MD
AQ $960 \mathrm{MD}=\mathrm{NP}+2 * E C(\mathrm{~K}) * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{NP}+\mathrm{E}($ K）$-\mathrm{W}(\mathrm{K}))+\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{K})$ ：GOSUB156ø ：$L P=M D$
DA $970 \mathrm{RP}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{K}) *(1-\mathrm{EC}(\mathrm{K}) * E C(K))$ $/(1+E C(K) * \operatorname{COS}(L P-W(K)))$ ：RETURN
PD 986 S8＝32769：L8＝8191： $\mathrm{N} 6=327$ 68：POKE40959， 0 ：GOSUB144 $6: A D=N 6$
FG 990 FOR I＝1TO180STEP2：X $0=12$ $7 * \operatorname{SIN}(2 * I * R D)+127: Y \emptyset=1 \emptyset$ $\sigma * \cos (2 * I * R D)+1 \varnothing \sigma$
GB 1000 GOSUB1270：NEXT
PA $161 \varnothing$ FORJ＝1T04： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{PO}(\mathrm{J}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{DI}$ （J）：GOSUB1430：NEXT：Q1 $=$ 72：Q2＝192：GOSUB1650
AF 102ø GOSUB1076：FORI $=6$ TO39： X $=76 \sigma+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y}=512$ ：GOSUB143 $\sigma$ ：NEXT
XP 1030 Q1＝880：Q2＝888：GOSUB105 g
BF $1040 \mathrm{~S} 8=36576: \mathrm{L} 8=2047: \mathrm{N} 6=19$ 456：GOSUB1440：RETURN
ER 1650 FORI $=0$ TO5：J＝INT（I／3）：X $=Q 1 *(1-J)+Q 2 * J+(I-3 * J)$ ＊ $4 \sigma$
JB $1060 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{I}):$ GOSUB1430：LBS＝ PS（I）： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ ：GOSUB1420： NEXT：RETURN
KP 1670 S8＝24577：L8＝8191：N6＝24 576：POKE 32767，8：GOSUB1 446：AD＝N6：RETURN
 S8＝23553：L8＝1001：N6＝23 552：POKE 24553 ，BG +16 ：GO SUB1446
BE 1690 $\mathrm{IFQM}=1$ THENS $8=32768: \mathrm{L8}=$ 8191：N6＝AD：GOSUB1440：G OTOl12ø
GG 1100 GOSUB1070：S8＝19456：L8＝ 2047 ：N6＝36576：GOSUB144 $\emptyset$
KQ $111 \emptyset$ FORI $=\emptyset T O 2: L B \$=D E \$(I+D Q$ ）： $\mathrm{X}=869+\mathrm{I}$＊ 16 ：GOSUB $142 \emptyset$ ：NEXT
CM 1120 POKE53265，PEEK（53265）O R32：POKE 53272,126 ：POKE 56576，2：AD＝24576
BH 113ø X＝947：LB\＄＝STRS（MM）：GOS UB1406
HP $1140 \mathrm{X}=949: \mathrm{Y}=376$ ：GOSUB1430
DX $1150 \mathrm{X}=951:$ LB $\$=$ STR（ $D \mathrm{D}$ ）：GOS UB1406
DJ $1160 \mathrm{X}=953: \mathrm{Y}=376$ ：GOSUB1430
QJ 117 X＝955：LB\＄＝STRS（YY）：GOS UB1406
DC 118 Ø X $=987:$ LBS $=$ STRS（AH）：GOS UB1400：X＝989：Y＝464：GOS UB1436
FE 1190 X＝990：LBS＝STRS（INT（AN） ）： $\operatorname{IFLEN}($ LBS $)=2$ THENLB $\$=$
＂ 9 ＂＋RIGHT $\$($ LBS， 1$)$
QC 1200 GOSUB1400：X＝993：LBS＝AP \＄：GOSUB1428：RETURN
AE 1210 PRINTPS（K）；TAB（8）；INT（ AL＊18日／f）；
HG 1226 PRINTTAB（16）；DES（INT（A Z＊4／ף））；：RETURN
RG 1230 PRINT＂ （DOWN\} LATITUDE= ＂LT；：IFLG＜＞75THENPRINT ＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ LONGITUDE＂L G；
SC 1240 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}": PRINTMM" ／＂DD＂／＂YY
HB 1250 LBS $=\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{INT}(A N)):$ IFLE N（LBS）$=2$ THENLB $\$=" \quad \emptyset "+\mathrm{R}$ IGHT \＄（LBS，1）
PQ 1260 PRINTAH＂：＂LBS＂＂APS；T\＄ ：RETURN
$\mathrm{XQ} 1276 \mathrm{XC}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} \varnothing / 8): \mathrm{YR}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} \varnothing$ ／8）：LN＝Y0AND7
GJ 1280 PT $=A D+Y R * 32 \theta+X C * 8+L N: X$ $B=7-(X 0 A N D 7)$
EX 1290 POKEPT，PEEK（PT）OR2 $\uparrow$ XB： RETURN
FS 1300 ONMGGOTO1310，1340，1350 ，1350，1360
BC $1310 \mathrm{X} 0=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y} 0=\mathrm{Y}+1$ ： $\operatorname{GOSUB} 1270$ ： $X \varnothing=X+1: Y \varnothing=Y$ ：GOSUB1278： $\mathrm{x} 日=\mathrm{x}+2: \mathrm{Y} \emptyset=\mathrm{Y}:$ GOSUB127 $\varnothing$
AE $1320 \mathrm{x} 日=\mathrm{x}+3: \mathrm{Y} \varnothing=\mathrm{Y}+1$ ：GOSUB 127 0
QD $1330 \mathrm{x} 日=\mathrm{x}+1: \mathrm{y} \emptyset=\mathrm{y}+2$ ：GOSUB127 $\theta: \mathrm{X} \theta=\mathrm{x}+2: \mathrm{Y} \theta=\mathrm{Y}+2$ ：GOSUB1 276
GE $1340 \mathrm{x} \varnothing=\mathrm{x}+1: \mathrm{y} \varnothing=\mathrm{Y}+1$ ：GOSUB127 g
XF $1350 \quad \mathrm{X} \varnothing=\mathrm{X}+2: \mathrm{Y} \emptyset=\mathrm{Y}+1$ ：GOSUB127 g
GH 1360 RETURN
XQ 1378 IFX＝ 1 THENRETURN
JP $1380 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 8) * 46+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{K}):$ GOSUB1430：RET URN
BD 1390 S8＝31833：L8＝97：N6＝3183 2：POKES 8＋L8，$\varnothing$ ：GOSUB144 6：RETURN
SG 1400 FORJ $=1$ TOLEN（LBS）$-1: Y=($ $\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{MIDS}(L B \$, \mathrm{~J}+1,1))+4$ 8）＊8：GOSUB1436： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{x}+1$
HD 1410 NEXT：RETURN
MQ 1426 FORJ＝1TOLEN（LBS）：$Y=($ AS C（MIDS（LBS，J，1））－64）＊8 ：GOSUB1430： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ ：NEXT ： RETURN
PP $1436 \mathrm{~L} 8=7: \mathrm{S} 8=21504+\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{Y}): \mathrm{N}$ $6=A D+X * 8: G O S U B 1440:$ RET URN
KD 1440 A\％$=\mathrm{L} 8 / 256: B$ \％$=\mathrm{N} 6 / 256+\mathrm{A}$ \％ $: B 6=N 6+256$＊（ A \％-B \％$)$
BB $1450 \mathrm{C} \%=\mathrm{S} 8 / 256+\mathrm{A} \%: \mathrm{C} 6=\mathrm{S} 8+256$ ＊（ A \％－ C \％）
BP 1460 POKE $781, A \%+1$ ： $\operatorname{POKE} 782, L$ 8－256＊A\％：POKE91，C\％：POK E90，C6：POKE89，B\％：POKE8 8，B6
SQ 1470 SYS 41964 ：RETURN
GK 148 $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\varnothing$ ：IFAL $<\emptyset$ THENRETU RN
SH 1490 IFQM＞1THEN1530
FD $1500 \mathrm{AZ}=2$＊ $1-\mathrm{AZ}: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{SIN}(1 / 4-\mathrm{AL}$ 12）／Cos（1／4－AL／2）
 00）＊1．27）
BS $152 \sigma \mathrm{Y}=99-\mathrm{INT}\left(10 \sigma^{*} \mathrm{Q}^{*} \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{AZ})\right.$ ）：RETURN
BJ 153 IFAL＞． 85 ＊ $1 / 2$ THENRETURN
ER 1546 IFAZ $\langle D F$ O R AZ＞DF＋ITHEN $X=\varnothing: Y=\varnothing$ ：RETURN
QC $155 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=32 \mathrm{Q}^{*}(\mathrm{AZ}-\mathrm{DF}) /(\uparrow): \mathrm{Y}=1 \emptyset$ $+146 *(.85 * 1 / 2-\mathrm{AL}) /(.85$ ＊ $1 / 2$ ）：RETURN
GC 1560 IF $M D<4$＊$\uparrow$ THENMD $=M D-I N T$ $((M D+2 \star I) / 2 / \uparrow) * 2 * I$

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RF 1576 IF MD＞4＊ITHENMD $=M D-I N T$ （ $(M D-2 \star I) / 2 / I) * 2 * I$
AH 158 （IFMD $<\theta$ THENMD $=M D+2^{\star}$ ¹：$G O$ TO158ø
FF 1590 IFMD $\Rightarrow 2$＊ TTHENMD $=M D-2 * \uparrow$ ：GOTO159ø
BF 1600 RETURN
AS $1610 \mathrm{EP}=.4091: \mathrm{D} 8=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{B}) * \mathrm{COS}$ $(E P)+\operatorname{COS}(B) * \operatorname{SIN}(E P) * S I$ N（L）：DC＝FNAS（D8）／RD
HM $162 \sigma \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{L})$＊COS（EP）－TAN（B ） $\operatorname{SIN}(E P): X=\operatorname{COS}(L): \operatorname{GOS}$ UB1646
PB $163 @ \mathrm{RA}=\mathrm{R} \emptyset / \mathrm{RD} / 15$ ：RETURN
CS $1640 \mathrm{R} 日=\operatorname{ATN}(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{X}):$ IF $\mathrm{X}>\varnothing$ AND $\mathrm{Y}<\emptyset$ THEN $\mathrm{R} \varnothing=\mathrm{R} \varnothing+2^{\star}$ I
SA $165 \emptyset$ IF $X<\emptyset$ AND $Y>\emptyset$ THEN R $\emptyset$ $=R \square+1$
RB 1660 IF $\mathrm{X}<\varnothing_{\text {AN }} \mathrm{Y}<\varnothing$ THEN R $\varnothing$ $=R \sigma+1$
EP 1678 RETURN
 E53280，6
HQ 1690 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{RVS\}YEAR:
\｛OFF\} "; YY;"\{LEFT\}";
SJ $170 \emptyset$ YRS＝STRS（YY）：GOSUB $309 \varnothing$
：YY＝VAL（YRS）
EM 1710 PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$
\｛RVS\}MONTH (1-12):
\｛OFE\} ";"\{LEFT\}";MM;"
\｛LEFT\}";
XK 172 YRS＝STRS（MM）：GOSUB 369 g ：MM＝VAL（YRS）：IFMM $>120$ R MM＜1THENPRINT＂\｛LEFT\}"; ：GOTO172б
HC 1730 GOSUB315 0
RS 1740 PRINT：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}DAY:
\｛OFF\} ";DD;:PRINT"
\｛LEFT\}";
HP 1750 YRS＝STRS（DD）：GOSUB 3690 ： $\mathrm{DD}=\mathrm{VALL}(\mathrm{YR} \$)$ ： IFDD $<1 \mathrm{THE}$ NPRINT＂\｛LEFT\}";:GOTO17 $5 \emptyset$
XP 1760 GOSUB 3150 ：IFMM $<>$ 2THEN1 836
CM 1770 IFL $1=1$ THEN 1830
XE 1780 IFDD $<29$ THEN 1846
QJ 179＠PRINT：PRINT＂NOT A LEAP YEAR！＂：GOTO1746
PB 1800 GOSUB 3150 ：$I F L 1=0$ RMM $\langle>$ 2THEN1836
KB 1810 IFDD＜3 18 THEN $184 \emptyset$
BK 1820 PRINT：PRINT＂NOT A LEAP YEAR！＂：GOTO174の
RJ 1830 IFDD $>$ MC（MM）THENPRINT＂ （LEET）＂；：GOTO175
JQ 1840 PRINT：IFMM＜4ORMM＞16THE N1896
EX 1850 PRINT＂ 22 DOWN\}\{RVS $\}$ STA NDARD OR DAYLIGHT TIME （S OR D）\｛OFE\} ";
FE 1860 GET ATS：IF AT $\$="$＂THEN 1 860
AM 1870 IFAT $\$<>$＂D＂ANDAT $\$<>" S " T$ HEN1860
MA 1880 PRINTATS
XR 1890 IFAT $\$=" \mathrm{D} "$ THENHD $=1: T \$="$ DAYLIGHT TIME＂
GG $19 ø 0$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}HOUR \｛SPACE\} (1-12):\{OFF\} "; AH；：PRINT＂\｛LEFT\}";
PE 1910 YRS＝STRS（AH）：GOSUB 3090 ：AH＝VAL（YRS）：IFAH $>120 \mathrm{R}$ AH＝$\quad$ THENPRINT＂$\{$ LEFT $\}$＂； ：GOTO191の
MK 1926 PRINT：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}MINUT E（ $0-59$ ）：\｛OFF\} ";AN;:P RINT＂\｛LEET\}";
GA $1930 \mathrm{YRS}=\operatorname{STRS}(\mathrm{AN}) \vdots$ ： $\operatorname{COSUB} 3690$ ：AN＝VAL（YRS）：IFAN＞59TH ENPRINT＂\｛LEFT\}";:GOTO1 936
GP 1946 PRINT：PRINT＂AM OR PM（

A OR P）：＂；
PH 1950 GET AS：IF AS＝＂＂THEN195
JR 1960 IF AS＜＞＂A＂ANDAS＜＞＂P＂TH EN195ø
PQ 1970 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"
GD 1980 PRINT＂$\{C L R\} ": A P S=A S+" M$
CB 1990 IFAH＝12ANDAP $\$=$＂AM＂THEN AH $=\emptyset$
EK 2000 IFAP $\$=$＂PM＂ANDAH＜ 12 THEN $\mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{AH}+12$
EH 2610 M5＝MM：D5＝DD：MM＝1：DD＝6： GOSUB $2300: T 0=((J D+F D)-$ 241502の）／36525：MM＝M5：D $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D} 5$
SG $202 \emptyset \mathrm{~J} \emptyset=\mathrm{JD}: \mathrm{B} \emptyset=24-(6.6460656$ $+(2400.051262 \star \mathrm{~T} \theta)+(.25$ $\left.81 * 1 \mathrm{E}-4{ }^{\star} \mathrm{T} \emptyset \uparrow 2\right)-(24 *(\mathrm{YY}-$ 19ø6）））
AM 2036 GOSUB23 20 ：DY＝JD－J $\sigma$
$\mathrm{HX} 2040 \mathrm{FD}=.5+(\mathrm{AH}+\mathrm{AN} / 69+\mathrm{TZ}-\mathrm{HD})$ ／24：IFFD 1 1THENFD $=F D-1$ ： $J D=J D+1$
JH 2050 IFAH $>12$ THENAH $=$ AH -12
FF 2660 DA $=$ JD $-2444238.5+$ FD： $13=$ JD－2451545
XF $2076 \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{D} 3 / 36525)$
GC 2080 T2＝（JD－T1＊36525－245154 4．5）／36525
GB 2690 S3＝24110．54841＋184．812 866＊T1＋8646184．812866＊ T2＋． $693104 * \mathrm{~T} 3 * \mathrm{~T} 3$
JK 2100 S3＝（S3－6． 0 øø日062＊T3＊T3 ＊T3）／86400：S 3＝24＊（S3－1 NT（S3）＋（FD－．5）＊1．00273 7989）
CD 2110 IF $\mathrm{S} 3<6$ THEN $\mathrm{S} 3=\mathrm{S} 3+24$
CF 2120 IF $\mathrm{S} 3>24$ THEN $\mathrm{S} 3=\mathrm{S} 3-24$
BH $2130 \mathrm{H} 3=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S} 3): \mathrm{M} 3=\mathrm{INT}(60 *$（ S3－H3））
JK $2140 \mathrm{TG}=\mathrm{H} 3+\mathrm{M} 3 / 60: \mathrm{TS}=\mathrm{TG}-\mathrm{LG} / 1$
5： IFTS $<$ ØTHENTS $=T S+24$
PG 2150 RETURN
DR 216 g $D C=D C * R D: R A=R A * 15 * R D$
SG $2178 \mathrm{~T} 5=\mathrm{TG} * 15 * \mathrm{RD}-\mathrm{RA}-\mathrm{LG} *$ RD
FM 218 g Sl＝SIN（LA）＊SIN（DC）+ COS （LA）＊ $\cos (D C) * \cos (T 5)$
AC $2190 \mathrm{Cl}=1-\mathrm{S} 1 * \mathrm{~S} 1$
RB 2200 IFC1＞ THENCl $^{2}=S Q R(C 1)$
SM 2210 IFC1＜＝gTHENAL＝SGN（S1）＊ I／2：GOTO 2236
CK $2220 \overline{\text { AL }}=\operatorname{ATN}(S 1 / C 1)$
DA $2230 \mathrm{C} 2=\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{LA}) * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{DC})-$－SIN （LA）＊ $\cos (D C) * \cos (T 5)$
RA 2240 S $2=-\operatorname{CoS}(\mathrm{DC}) * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{~T} 5)$
CJ 2250 IFC2 $=\emptyset$ THENAZ $=$ SGN（S2） 1 § 12：GOTO228』
CH $2260 \mathrm{AZ}=\mathrm{ATN}(\mathrm{S} 2 / \mathrm{C} 2)$
MF 2278 IFC2 $<6$ THENAZ $=A Z+\uparrow$
CG 228 IFAZ $<\emptyset$ THENAZ $=A Z+\frac{1}{2}$＊$I$
EB 2290 RETURN
BP 2300 Dl＝INT（DD）：FD＝DD－D1－． 5
FE $2310 \mathrm{JD}=-\mathrm{INT}$（7＊（INT（ $(\mathrm{MM}+9)$ ） 12）+YY ）$/ 4$ ）
PQ $2320 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{SGN}(\mathrm{MM}-9): \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{MM}-9$
DS $2330 \mathrm{~J} 1=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{YY}+\mathrm{S}$＊INT $(\mathrm{A} / 7))$
MJ $2346 \mathrm{Jl}=-\mathrm{INT}(($ INT $(\mathrm{J} 1 / 106)+1$ ）${ }^{*} 3 / 4$ ）
XK 235 Ø JD＝JD $+\mathrm{INT}(275 * M M / 9)+D 1$ $+\mathrm{J} 1+1721629+367$＊YY
KK 2360 IFFD $<\emptyset T H E N F D=F D+1: J D=J$ D－1
XH 2379 DA＝JD－2444238．5＋FD
XH 2380 RETURN
ER 2390 DATA $31,29,31,30,31,30$ ，31，31，30，31，30，31
FE 2400 DATA＂N＂，＂NE＂，＂E＂，＂SE＂， ＂S＂，＂SW＂，＂W＂，＂NW＂
EC 2410 DATA $169,6,133,251,133$ ，253，169，268，133，252，1 69，84，133，254，162，16，1

60， 0
PC 2420 DATA $177,251,145,253,1$ 36，208，249，23日，252，236 ，254，202，208，240，96
SJ 2430 DATA＂SUN＂，648
RE 2440 DATA1． $60004,1.7249707$ ， $1.790645, .016718,1,0,0$ ， 6
XC 2450 DATA＂MERCURY＂， 726
RK 2460 DATA． $24085,4.6368994,1$ $.3464265, .2656306, .387$ 6986，．12224911，．839461 67，6．74
KP $247 \emptyset$ DATA＂VENUS＂， $664, .61521$
PB 2480 DATA6． $2087212,2.291435$ 4，．0067826，．7233316，．． 5924407，1．3351725，16．9 2
BP 2490 DATA＂MARS＂，52ø，1．88089
FH 2500 DATA $2.2044875,5.858910$ 1，．0933865，1．5236883，． 03228512，．8622485，9．36
AK $251 \varnothing$ DATA＂JUPITER＂，696，11． 8 6224
DR 2520 DATA $2.5650495, .2445127$ $6, .0484658,5.202561, .6$ 2276227，1．7497278，196． 74
DR 2530 DATA＂SATURN＂，728，29．45 771
SB 2540 DATA2．88541742，1．61731 63，．0556155，9．554747，． 04344777，1．980753，165． 6
MH 2550 DATA $16,112,480,40,976$ ，152，511，184
RH 2560 DATA -2 ，＂POLARIS＂，＂THE NORTH STAR＂，2，89，2
AB 2570 DATA -1 ，＂BIG DIPPER＂，＂ OR URSA MAJOR，A LARGE BEAR＂
EH 2580 DATA $11,57,2,11,63,2,1$ 1．8，54，2，12．2，58，3，12． 9，57，2，13．4，55，2，13．7， 50，2
FG 2590 DATA－2，＂BOOTES＂，＂THE H ERDSMAN＂，14．3，19，1，14． 7，27，2，14．5，38，3
ED 2600 DATA－1，＂VIRGO＂，＂THE V IRGIN＂，13．4，－11，1，12．6 ，－1，3，12．9，3，3，13，11，3
QP 2616 DATA－1，＂PEGASUS＂，＂THE WINGED HORSE＂， $0.2,15$ ， 3，23，14，2，23，28，2，．1，2 9，2
KF 262 D DATA -1, ＂AURIGA＂，＂THE
BJ 2630 \｛SPACE\}CHARIOT DRIVER"
BJ 2630 DATA $5.2,46,1,5.9,45,2$ ，5．9，37，2，4．9，33，3，5．4 ，29，2
AR 2640 DATA－1，＂ORION＂，＂THE H UNTER＂，5．9，8，1，5．4，7， 2 ，5．75，－2，2，5．6，－1，2
RQ 2650 DATA $5.45,0,2,5.6,-5.5$ ，4，5．2，－8．5，1，5．8，－1 $\dot{\text { ，}}$ 2
RX 2660 DATA－1，＂LYRA＂，＂THE LY RE＂，18．6，39，1，－9，＂CYGN US＂，＂THE SWAN＂
MH 2670 DATA $26.7,45,1,20.3,40$ ，2，19．7，45，3，20．75，34， 2，19．5，28，3，19．9，35，4
JS 268 DATA－1，＂ARIES＂，＂THE RA $M^{\prime \prime}, 2,1,23.5,2,1.8,21,2$ ，1．77，19，4
HP 2690 DATA－1，＂CANIS MAJOR＂，＂ THE BIG DOG＂
RM 2700 DATA $6.7,-17,1,6.4,-18$ ， 2，6．9，－29，2，7．2，－26，2， 7．4，－29，2
ME 2716 DATA－1，＂AQUILA＂，＂THE E AGLE＂，19．8，9，1，19．7，16 ． $5,3,19.9,6.5,4$

MM 2720 DATA19．1，13．5，3，20．1，－ $1,3,19.4,3,3,19.1,-5,3$
SH 2730 DATA－1，＂SCORPIUS＂，＂THE SCORPION＂
RB 2740 DATA16．5，－26，1，16，－20， $2,15.9,-22,2,15.9,-26$ ， 3
JS 2756 DATA17． $6,-43,2,16.7,-3$ $4,2,17.6,-37,2,16.7,-3$ 8，3，17．2，－43，3
JX 2760 DATA－1，＂CASSIOPEIA＂，＂T he Queen＂
CQ 2770 DATA1．9，63．5，4，1．4，60， 3，0．9，60．5，2，0．6，56，2， 0．1，59，2
MC 2780 DATA－1，＂ANDROMEDA＂，＂CA SSIOPEIA＇S DAUGHTER＂， 2 ，42，2，1．1，35，2，．6，31，3
ag 2790 data－1，＂TAURUS＂，＂THE B ULL＂
HC 2800 DATA $4.6,16,1,5.6,21,3$ ， $4.3,15.5,4,4.45,19,3,4$ －38，17．3，4，4．45，15．9，4
CC 2816 DATA－1，＂CANIS MINOR＂，＂ THE SMALL DOG＂，7．6，6，1 ，7．4，9，3
GR 2826 DATA－1，＂GEMINI＂，＂THE T WINS＂
CA 2836 DATA $7.5,32,1,7.7,28,1$ ， $6.7,25,3,6.6,16,2,6.3$ ， $22,3,7,3,22,3$
JH 2840 DATA－1，＂LEO＂，＂THE LION
HA 2850 DATA10．1，12．5，1，10．1，1 7，3，10．3，20，2，10．3，24， 3，9．8，26，4，9．7，24，3
SK 2860 DATA 11．2，21，2，11．2，16 ，3，11．8，15，2
SD 2870 DATA－1，＂CANCER＂，＂THE C RAB＂， $8.7,29,4,8.65,22$ ， 4，8．7，18．5，4，8．9，12，4
BC 2880 DATA $8.25,9.5,4,-1$, ＂LIB RA＂，＂THE SCALES＂，15．3， $-9,2,14.8,-16,3$
XG 2890 DATA15．5，－14．5，4，15，－2 5，3
MG 2900 DATA－1，＂SAGITTARIUS＂，＂ THE ARCHER＂
KF 2910 DATA18． $3,-30,3,18,-30$ ． 5，3，18．4，－25，3，18．9，－2 6，2，19，－30，2
QC 2926 DATA $18.7,-27,3,19.1,-$ $28,3,18.3,-34.5,2$
PQ 2930 DATA－1，＂CAPRICORN＂，＂TH E SEA GOAT＂，20．3，－15，3 ，20．8，－27，4，21．7，－17，3
KE 2946 DATA21．4，－22，4，21，－18， 4
MQ 2950 DATA－1，＂PISCES＂，＂THE F ISH＂ $23.2,3,4,23.4,6.5$ ，4，23．6，5．5，4
JJ 2960 DATA $23.66,1.5,4,23.4, \varnothing$ ， 4
EM 2976 DATA－1，＂PISCES AUST＂，＂ THE SOUTHERN FISH＂， 22. 9，－30，1
CE 2980 DATA－1，＂AQUARIUS＂，＂THE WATER BEARER＂
RJ 2990 DATA22．6，－．5，3，22．5，－． 5，3，22．4，1．3，4，22．35，－ 2，4，22．65，－．5，3，21．5，－ 6，3
GF $300 \emptyset$ DATA－1，＂CARINA＂，＂THE B OAT KEEL＂，6．4，－52，1
BS 3610 DATA8．4，$-59,2,9.2,-59$ ， $2,9.2,-69,2,9.8,-65,3$
KK $302 \emptyset$ DATA－1，＂VELA＂，＂THE SAI L＂
HG $303 \emptyset$ DATA8． $2,-47,2,8.6,-54$ ， 2，9．1，－43，2，9．3，－55，2， 10．7，－49，3
RJ 3040 DATA－1，＂CRUX＂，＂THE SOU THERN CROSS＂

DC 3050 DATA12．2，－58，2，12．3，－6 $3,2,12.5,-57,2,12.8,-5$ 9，2
SQ 3060 DATA－1，＂CENTAURUS＂，＂TH E CENTAUR＂，14．6，－61，1， 14，－60，1
PP 3076 DATA－1，＂ERIDANUS＂，＂THE RIVER＂，1．6，－58，1
HC 3080 DATA－1，＂END＂
PP 3090 PRINT＂\｛＠\}\{LEFT\}";:YRS= RIGHT \＄（YRS，LEN（YRS）-1 ）
KF 3100 GETJFS：IFJF $\$=$＂＂THEN316 g
DP 3110 JF\％$=$ ASC（JF\＄）
QF 3115 IFJF\％＞47ANDJF\％＜58THENY RS＝YRS＋JFS：PRINTJFS；：P RINT＂\｛＠\}\{LEFT\}";:GOTO3 106
HF 312 I 1 IFJF $8=2$ 2gANDLEN（YRS）$>日 T$ HENYRS＝LEFT \＄（YRS，LEN（Y RS）-1 ）：PRINT＂$\{2$ LEFT \} \｛＠\}\{LEFT\}";:GOTO $310 \emptyset$
QM 3130 IFJF\％＝13THENPRINT＂＂；： RETURN
FC 3140 GOTO 3106
JG 315 IF $\operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{YY} / 4=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{YY} / 4))$ AND （YY／100＜＞INT（YY／100））） OR（YY／40日＝INT（YY／40日）） THEN3178
RM $3160 \mathrm{Ll}=0$ ：GOTO 3180
FC $3170 \mathrm{Ll}=1$
XK 318ø RETURN
BEFORE TYPING
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type in COMPUTEI＇s Gazette Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Sprite Fader

See instructions in article on page 48 before typing in．

## Program 1：Sprite Fader 64

CC00：4C 09 CC 4 C 1B CD 4 C 7D 86 CC08：CF 2073 日6 20 C6 CE 8C 46 CC10：B4 62 20 C3 CE 8C B3 92 D6 CC18：20 C3 CE 8С B2 62 A9 75 BB CC28：8D 18 g3 A9 CF 8D 1903 6B CC28：78 A9 EC 8D 14 63 A9 CE AD
 CC38：8A 99 F8 CB E8 C8 C6 98 4D CC40：90 F6 A9 D8 85 FC A9 C0 56 CC48：85 FE A9 0085 FB 85 FD BE CC56：A2 68 A 60678 A5 6129 D6 CC58：FB 8501 Bl FB 91 FD C8 77 CC6日：D $\emptyset$ F9 E6 EC E6 FE CA D 027
 CC76：A9 C8 8D $88 \quad 82$ A9 908 D 8 F CC78：00 DD 85 FB A8 A9 20 8D B3 CC80：18 D6 A9 Eg 85 FC A9 0011 CC88：91 FB C8 D 9 F9 E6 FC A5 1B CC9日：FC C9 E2 9a F1 AD 86 CC98：AØ 679927 D 98810 FA AD CCAø：A9 FF 8D 15 D 9 AD B2 62 B6 CCA8：C9 62 B 017 A9 18 8D B5 AD CCBø：$\sigma 2$ AD B2 62 F $\emptyset \quad 62$ A9 FF 10 CCB8：8D 17 D 6 A9 608 D 1D D 0 D4 CCC6：4C D9 CC A2 FF C9 63 F6 D8 CCC8： 03 Ag $\operatorname{ag}$ 2C Ag FF 8E 1D 0 E CCD6：D9 8C 17 D 9 A9 308 D B5 C4 CCD8： 62 A 960 AD B4 $6299 \quad 9158$
 CCE8：84 62 A2 60 8E 18 D 0 AD 9D
 CCF8：18 6D B5 62 8D B3 6290 Ag


CD08：95 CF 8D B6 02 AD 10 D6 37 CD10：0D B6 62 8D 10 D 0 C 6104 E CD18：9＠D5 6＠A9 06 8D B7 62 BF CD28：8D B9 62 A8 99 08 E2 99 E7 CD28： 06 E3 C8 D6 F7 267306 9A CD30：20 8B B 0 A5 4785 FD A5 21 CD38：48 85 FE A6 60 B1 FD 85 8B CD40：g2 C8 B1 FD 85 FB C8 B1 84 CD48：FD 85 FC A5 62 D 65 A2 3 E CD50：0E 6C 9803 C9 19 Bg F7 4A CD58：20 C3 CE 8C BC 82 AC B7 96 CD60：82 B1 FB 28 AE CE C8 8C B9 CD68：B7 62 48 A9 0085 FD A9 BF CD76：C0 85 FE 6818 0A 906240 CD78：E6 FE 18 日A 9062 E6 FE 44 CD80：18 ØA 90 92 E6 FE 85 FD 19 CD88：AC B9 62 B9 CD CF 8D A7 35 CD96：CD C8 B9 CD CF C8 8C B9 CD CD98：82 8D A8 CD Ag 908 C B8 61 CDA日： 02 B1 FD AE B8 92 9D 98 5D CDA8：E2 E8 E8 E8 8E B8 62 C8 BF CDB0：C0 08 90 ED AC B7 92 C4 AC CDB8： 62 D 6 A3 A9 60 8D A9 6224 CDC日：8D AE 62 8D AC 62 8D AD 1E CDC8：02 AD AC 62186961 8D 7C CDD $0: A C \quad 92$ 9ø 03 EE AD 62 AD 65

 CDE8： A 0068 C AE 92 AE A9 6271 CDE0：E8 8E A9 92 E 618 B6 63 C 5 CDF8：4C 7B CE A9 06 8D A9 9299 CE00：B9 9D CF 85 FB C8 B9 9D 48
 CE10：FB 85 FD A5 FC $1869 \quad 6244$ CE18：85 FE AC A9 62 B9 AD CF 8A CE26：A8 78 A5 6129 FD 850142 CE28：B1 FB 8D A8 62 8C AA 6273 CE30：B1 FD 48 A5 $61 \quad 69 \quad 6285$ 3F CE 38： $01 \quad 58 \quad 68$ 8D AF $92 \quad 20879 F$ CE40：CE A8 8C AB 62 B9 95 CF AD CE48：8D A7 62 AD A8 82 2D A7 91 CE50： 62 8D B6 62 AD AF 92 2D E5 CE58：A7 02 CD B0 62 F6 36 2D 76 CE60：AF 62 F0 634 C 7 E CE A9 48 CE68：EF 38 ED A7 62 8D A7 ब2 E3 CE76：AD A8 62 2D A7 62 AC AA 6 B CE78：02 91 FB 4 C C9 CD AD A8 49 CE80：02 GD A7 92 4C 76 CE AD FE CE88：04 DC C9 08 B6 F9 60 AD F4 CE90：A8 62 CD AF 82 D6 63 4C 5D CE98：C9 CD AC AB $62 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{C} 6{ }^{-1} 9 \mathrm{~B}$ CEAØ： 9062 A 908 C AB 62 B9 EB CEA8：95 CF $4 \mathrm{C} 48 \mathrm{CE} 6048 \quad 29 \mathrm{C} 4$ CEBE：80 8D B6 $6268 \quad 29$ 3F 4897
 CEC6： 60686020 FD AE 20 8A 2C CEC8：AD 20 F7 B7 60 C8 C9 84 7D CED6：D 063 A9 E8 2C A9 CA 8D 86 CED8：DE CE B9 60 D 0 AA CA 8A 22 CEEG：99 06 D 0 C8 C8 C 610 90 EB CEE8：F1 4C 31 EA AD BC 92 D 9 C CEFG： 63 4C 31 EA 8D BD 62 A2 62 CEF8：$\varnothing \emptyset$ A $\emptyset$ Ø $\emptyset 78$ AD 11 Dø 10 A9 CF00：FB AD BD 62 C 961 F 0 ØE 23 CF68：C9 $63 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{B} 9 \quad 60 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 18 \quad 67$
 CF18：D 038 E9 61 B6 41 BD 9517 CF2日：CE 8D BB 62 2D 10 D EG DE CF28：21 A9 FF 38 ED BB 92 8D 36 CF36： BB 62 AD 10 D 9 2D BB 6299 CF38：8D 16 D 6 AD BD 82 C9 8223 CF40：F0 03 A9 FF 2C A9 60 4C A2 CF48：5F CF AD 10 D 10 GD $\mathrm{BB} \quad 6276$ CF50：8D 10 D 0 AD BD 62 C 962 3B CF58：F0 63 A9 FE 2C A9 0099 Ø8 CF60： $0 \emptyset$ D 0 E8 C8 C8 C 010 B 10 F7 CF68：09 AD BD 62 C9 61 F6 A6 AA CF76：D6 9A 4C 31 EA A9 84 8D 4F CF78：88 62 4C 47 FE A9 90 8D 97 CF80：15 D6 A9 94 8D 88 g2 A9 9 9 CF88：15 8D 18 Dø A9 97 8D øø EC CF90：DD 20 8A FF 6081020487

 CFA8：E1 80 E1 C 6 El 696217 EF

CFB0：07 15 日B 00 13063101150
 CFC日：ØD 日C 08 日A 16 FF FE FC 37
 CFD日：E2 62 E2 40 E2 41 E2 42 E6 CFD8：E2 8 8 E2 81 E2 82 E2 C $\varnothing 26$ CFE日：E2 C1 E2 C2 E2 gø E3 Ø1 CA CFE8：E3 02 E3 40 E3 41 E3 42 A9 CFFG：E3 80 E3 81 E3 82 E3 C 0 E8 CFF8：E3 C1 E3 C2 E3 gø gの gの C2

## Program 2：Sprite Fader Demo

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
MQ $2 \sigma$ IFPEEK $(52224)<>76$ THENLOA D＂FADER 64．ML＂，8，1
KD 30 POKE53280， $0:$ POKE53281，$\sigma:$ PRINT＂\｛CYN\}"; :POKE700,0
RJ 40 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES\}COP YRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！PUB ．，INC．＂
HP 50 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED": GOSUB44 $\emptyset: P R I N T "\{C L R\} "$
GE 60 SYS $52224,130,60,3:$ PRINT＂ \｛CLR\}";:GOSUB44』
EE 70 FORI＝1TO4：READAS：SYS5222 7，AS，$\sigma:$ FORDY $=1 \mathrm{TO} 36$ Ø： NEXT DY，I
MF 80 FORI $=1$ TO1 $\emptyset \emptyset: X=\operatorname{INT}$（RND（1） ＊15）$+1: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{INT}($ RND（1）＊7）： P OKE53287＋Y，X：NEXTI
HA 90 DATA＂COMPUTE＇S GAZETTE＂ ，＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$ PRESENTS ．．．＂ ＂THE FANTASTIC．．．＂
AM $10 \emptyset$ DATA＂SPRITE FADER 64！＂ JC 110 GOSUB450：GOSUB440：PRINT ＂\｛CYN\} \{CLR\} \{DOWN\}FOUR D IFEERENT TEXT SIZES！ \｛YEL\}"
BE 12ø FORI＝0TO3：AS＝＂SIZE \＃＂＋S TRS（I＋1）：SYS52224，80，26 ，I：SYS52227，AS，$\varnothing$
SG 130 GOSUB440：GOSUB450：NEXT
DS 140 PRINT＂\｛CYN\}";:SYS52224, 120，10日，2
DE 150 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3\}AND MOVEM ENT TOO！＂；：GOSUB430
AG 160 FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO} 5:$ READAS：SYS 522 27，AS，1
BB 170 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN170
SQ 180 NEXT：READAS：SYS52227，AS $, 1: \mathrm{FORI}=53287 \mathrm{TOI}+7:$ POKE I，INT（RND（1）＊14）+1 ：NEXT
DM 190 DATA＂PRESS ANY KEY．．．＂ ，＂SEE THE TEXT CHANGE ？ ＂，＂AND AGAIN．．．＂
GF 200 DATA＂THIS FUNCTION IS \｛SPACE\}GREAT", "TO MAKE \｛SPACE\}VIDEO BANNERS!"
PC 210 DATA＂EVEN WITH COLORS！
BG 220 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN22g
CH 230 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{WHT\}MOVE TE XT IN FOUR DIRECTIONS！＂
XJ 240 AS＝＂THIS TEXT MOVES UP＂ ：SYS52224，106，30，3：SYS5 2227，AS，3：GOSUB440：GOSU B440
SB 250 AS＝＂THIS TEXT MOVES DOW N＂：SYS52224，100，25，3：SY S52227，AS，4：GOSUB440
RP 260 GOSUB440：AS＝＂THIS TEXT \｛SPACE\}MOVES LEFT":SYS5 2224，100，30，3：SYS52227， AS， 1
KA 270 GOSUB440：GOSUB440：AS＝＂T HIS TEXT MOVES RIGHT＂：S YS52224，100，30，3
JX 28 SYS52227，AS，2：GOSUB440： GOSUB440
GG 290 AS＝＂＂：SYS52227，AS，$\theta$

CX 3 日曰 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛GRN\}CUSTOM \｛SPACE\}CHARACTERS MAY A LSO BE USED！\｛8\}":SYS522 24，130，255，3
XB 310 FORI＝ØTO15：READA：POKE 49 $392+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
DE $32 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 3,31,255,255,31$ ， 3， 6
PR 330 DATA $63,255,252,248,248$ ，252，255，63
JQ 340 AS $=$＂$\uparrow\left\langle\equiv=\equiv\langle\text { GAZETTE }\rangle^{\prime \prime}:\right.$ SYS 52227，AS，1：POKE198，$\varnothing$
QA 350 PRINT＂$\{B L U\} "$ ；：GOSUB430
CG 360 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN360
MM 370 A $=$＂＂：SYS52227，AS，1：PO KE7の日，$\varnothing$
SM 380 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLU\}":SYS52 224，136，90，1
BS 390 A $\$=$＂PRESS ANY KEY TO RE START＂
DP 400 SYS52227，AS， 0
AG 410 GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂＂THENRUN
FA 420 GOSUB450：GOTO39
JC 436 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\} " ;:$ FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ 22：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"; :NEXT: PRINTTAB（8）＂PRESS ANY K EY TO FADE＂
BA 440 FORDY＝1TO1の日も：NEXT：RETU RN
MA 450 FORDY＝1TO30 $:$ NEXT：AS＝＂ \｛SPACE\}":SYS52227,AS, $\sigma:$ RETURN

## Quiz Maker

## Article on page 36.

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
BJ 15 POKE155，$\sigma$
CA 20 GOSUB600：GOTO35
XE 25 IFPEEK $(65530)<>5$ THENGOSU B60
GD 3 Ø REM－－－－－－－EDIT MENU－－－ －－－－－－－－－
HJ 35 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{PUR\} \{DOWN\} \｛3 SPACES\}COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！PUB．，INC．＂
QX 40 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \}RESERVED \{CYN\}": PR INT＂${ }^{3}$ DOWN $\}$＂
KD 45 PRINT＂ 55 SPACES $\}$ PRESS： \｛DOWN\}":PRINT"\{5 SPACES \} \｛RVS\} $+\{O F F\}$ TO ADD DATA \｛DOWN\}"
RX 50 PRINT＂\｛5 SPACES\}\{RVS\}\｛OFE\} TO ERASE ALL DATA \｛DOWN \}"
FE 55 PRINT＂\｛5 SPACES\}\{RVS\}S \｛OFF\} TO SAVE THIS VERSI ON \｛DOWN \}"
XQ 60 PRINT＂ 55 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS \}ANY OTHER KEY\｛OFF\} TO PLAY \｛5 DOWN \}"
SM 65 PRINT＂ 113 SPACES \}\{RVS \} \｛PUR\} ENTER CHOICE \{OFF\}

GS 70 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂GOTO7
FR 75 IFK $\$=$＂－＂THEN105
BJ 80 IFK\＄＝＂＋＂THENGOSUB545：GOT 0155
GK 85 IFKS〈＞＂S＂THEN215
BB 90 PRINTCL\＄＂ENTER NEW FILEN AME：＂；：LL＝16：GOSUB500：I FDS＝＂＂THEN35
XQ 95 OPEN15，8，15，＂S $0:$＂＋DS：CLO SE15：SAVEDS，8，1：GOTO35
JJ 1 R $\emptyset$ REM－－－－－－－－－ERASE DAT A－－－－－－－－－－－－
KH 105 POKE155，0：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": RESTORE：READDT ：IFDT $=\varnothing \mathrm{TH}$

EN35
MK 110 RESTORE：READDT
DB 115 IFDT＝${ }^{\text {THEN } 25 ~}$
BD $12 \theta \mathrm{LN}=(\mathrm{DT}-1) * 1 \theta+101 \theta:$ PRINT ＂\｛CLR\}"LN: PRINTLN+5
BX 125 PRINT＂ $100 \emptyset$ DATA＂MIDS（ST RS（DT－1），2）
AS 130 IFPEEK $(65530)=67$ THENPRI NT＂KB＝631：NK＝198：＂；
BJ 135 IFPEEK（65530）$=164$ THENPR INT＂KB＝1319：NK＝239：＂；
KX 140 PRINT＂PRINTSSS：GOTO11の＂
CX 145 POKEKB，19：FORI $=K B+1$ TOKB ＋4：POKEI，13：NEXT：POKENK ，5：END
BR 150 REM－－－－－－－－－ENTER DAT A－－－－－－－－－－－－－
FC 155 RESTORE：READGD： $\mathrm{DT}=\mathrm{GD}+1$ ： $\mathrm{BD}=\operatorname{PEEK}$（155）： $\mathrm{GD}=\mathrm{GD}-\mathrm{BD}: \mathrm{G}$ OSUB565
KX 160 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS \} \{DOWN\}ENTER \｛SPACE\}WORD (18 CHARACT ERS MAXIMUM）：＂
PQ 165 LL＝18：GOSUB500：W\＄（DT）$=C$ HRS（34）＋D \＄
BG 170 PRINT：PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \｛RVS\}ENTER SENTENCE (69 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM）：＂
SP $175 \mathrm{LL}=69:$ GOSUB5 $\sigma: D S(D T)=C$ HRS（34）＋D S
JA $180 \mathrm{LN}=(\mathrm{DT}-1) * 1 \sigma+161 \sigma:$ PRINT ＂\｛CLR\}1g日g DATA"MID\$(ST RS（DT），2）
XP 185 PRINTMIDS（STRS（LN），2）＂D ATA＂W\＄（DT）：PRINTMIDS（ST RS（LN＋5），2）＂DATA＂D\＄（DT）
JK 19 IFPEEK $(65530)=67$ THENPRI NT＂KB＝631：NK＝198：＂；
KR 195 IFPEEK $(65530)=164$ THENPR INT＂KB＝1319：NK＝239：＂；
XC 200 PRINT＂PRINTSS\＄：GOTO25＂
SX 205 POKEKB，19：FORI $=K B+1$ TOKB ＋4：POKEI，13：NEXT：POKENK ，5：POKE155，PEEK（155）+1 ： END
SG 210 REM－－－－－－－－－MAIN GAME \｛SPACE\}---------------
CF 215 RESTORE：READN：IFN＝GTHEN PRINT＂\｛CLR\}NO DATA EXIS TS．＂：FORI＝1TO1750：NEXT： GOTO35
XF 220 PRINTCLS＂\｛CYN\}HOLD ON W HILE I SHUFFLE THE FLAS H CARDS．＂
HK $225 \mathrm{GD}=\varnothing: \mathrm{BD}=\varnothing: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1: \mathrm{FORL}=\varnothing \mathrm{T}$ ON：READW\＄（L），DS（L）：NEXT ：GOSUB40 0
SD $230 \mathrm{H}=1:$ GOSUB545：IFLPTHEN24 5

JP 235 FORLP＝gTON：IFFTHENH＝1：G OSUB545：GOTO245
SX 240 IFLP $>$ GTHENGOSUB565：GOTO 275
CB $245 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{R}=1: \mathrm{MX}=15:$ IFMX $>(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}$ ）THENMX $=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}$
RK 250 FORY $=$ ØTOMX：GOSUB 320 ：NEX $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Y}=\emptyset:$ POKEP，21：PRINT
PK 255 PRINT＂\｛PUR\}\{3 SPACES\}US E CURSOR KEYS TO MOVE C URSOR＂
XE $260 \mathrm{I}=23:$ IFN $=$ MXTHEN 270
BD $265 \mathrm{I}=24$ ：POKEP，22：PRINT：PRI NT＂ 2 SPACES $\}$ PRESS THE \｛SPACE\}[M] KEY FOR MORE CHOICES
PX 276 POKEP，I－1：PRINT：PRINT＂ \｛4 SPACES\}PRESS \{RVS\}RE TURN\｛OFF\} TO SELECT A M ATCH \｛CYN \} \{HOME \}": POKENK ，$\sigma$
GE $275 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{R}<1)$ ：GOSUB320： $\mathrm{T}=\varnothing$
KC 280 GETAS：T＝T＋1：IEAS＝＂＂ANDT ＜2日THEN28

Q 285 IFAS="\{DOWN\}"THENR=1:GO SUB $320: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$ : GOSUB 330 : G ОTO275
XA 290 IFAS="\{RIGHT\}"ANDY+8<=M XTHENR $=1$ : GOSUB $320: Y=Y+8$ : GOSUB330:GOTO275
MJ 295 IFAS="\{UP\}"THENR=1: GOSU B320: $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-1$ : GOSUB330:GOT 0275
EA 300 IEAS="\{LEFT\}"ANDY-8 $=>6$ T HENR=1: GOSUB32日: Y=Y-8:G OSUB336: GOTO275
FK 305 IFAS="M"THENG=(G+16)*-( G<=N-16) : GOTO23 $\varnothing$
QH 310 IFA $=$ CHRS(13)THENGOSUB4 30:NEXT:GOTO 350 :REM ----- FINAL SCORE -----
GQ 315 GOTO275
HM $32 \emptyset \mathrm{RL}=\mathrm{Y}-\left(8^{*}-(\mathrm{Y}=>8)\right)$ : POKEP , RL+11
GM 325 PRINT: PRINTTAB ( $\mathrm{X}(-(\mathrm{Y}=>8$ )) ) ; RS (R)W\$ (RA (Y+G))
HG 330 IFY $>$ MXTHENY $=0$
QM 335 IFY $<$ GTHENY $=M X$
HP 346 RETURN
MK 345 REM ---- PRINT EINAL SC ORES ---------
MD 350 PRINTCLS"\{PUR\}\{RVS\}"S\$" (4 SPACES\}": PRINT"\{RVS\} FINAL SCORE \{OFE\}";
QQ 355 PRINT" \{CYN\}"MIDS(STRS ( INT (100* ( 100 *GD) /(100 * $(N+1)))), 2$ )" \{2 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ";
MX 366 PRINTGD"RIGHT "BD"WRONG


RS 365 PRINT"\{RVS\}\{PUR\}"S\$" \{4 SPACES\}"
KM $37 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN \}
\{7 SPACES\}PRESS \{RVS\}RE TURN\{OFE\} TO PLAY AGAIN

JQ 375 GETK\$:IFK\$=""THEN375
KC 380 IFK $\$=$ CHRS (13)THENRUN
RQ 385 PRINT"\{UP\}\{8 SPACES $\}$ THA nK you for taking the "
RH 390 PRINTTAB (15)" $\{3$ SPACES $\}$ QUIZ":PRINT" 4 (4 DOWN $\}$ ": E ND
EQ 395 REM -- SCRAMBLED NUMBER SUBROUTINE --
SJ 400 FORI $=0$ TON:RA(I) $=I:$ NEXT: FORI $=\emptyset T O N$
EM $465 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * \mathrm{~N}+1): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{RA}($ A): $\operatorname{RA}(A)=R A(I): R A(I)=B:$ NEXT
JQ 410 FORDL=1T069:DL $\$=D L \$+"$ " : NEXT
BS 415 FORI $=\varnothing$ TON: RB(I) $=\mathrm{I}:$ NEXT: FORI $=$ gTON
FH $42 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * \mathrm{~N}+1): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{RB}($ A) : $\mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{B}$ : NEXT: RETURN
QJ 425 REM -------- GET SCORE \{SPACE \}-
RM 430 IFRA $(\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{LP})$ THENGD $=$ GD +1 : GOTO 455
SK $435 \mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{BD}+1:$ GOSUB465:PRINTC L\$"\{3 UP\}\{CYN\}
\{9 SPACES\}THE CORRECT A NSWER IS . . \{ 3 DOWN \} (PUR)"
EB 440 PRINTDS(RB(LP))" \{2 DOWN\}": PRINTTAB (INT ( 26-(LEN(WS (RB (LP)))/2)) )"\{RVS\} \{CYN\}"W\$ (RB (LP))
AS 445 PRINTTAB (8)"\{5 DOWN $\}$ (PUR)PRESS ANY KEY TO C ONTINUE": $\mathrm{F}=1$
JE 450 GETKS:IEK\$=""GOTO450
AE 455 POKEP, 8:PRINT:PRINTDLS; :RETURN
EE 460 REM ---- ERROR BEEP (LOW

PS $465 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(6553 \theta)=164$ THENVO L7: SOUND 1,100, 18: RETUR N
JC $476 \mathrm{~V}=15$ : POKES $+24, \mathrm{~V}$ : POKES +5 ,21: POKES $+6,245$
DD 475 POKES $+4,33$ : POKES $+1,8:$ FO $\mathrm{RT}=60 \mathrm{TO} 100: \mathrm{IFT}>95 \mathrm{THENV}=$ $\mathrm{V}-2$ : POKES $+24, \mathrm{~V}$
PA 480 NEXT
XR 485 FORE=STOS +24 : POKEE, 0 :NE XT
RA $490 \mathrm{~T}=\emptyset$ : RETURN
MS 495 REM ------ INPUT ROUTIN E -------"
AX $500 \mathrm{C=0}$ :D $\$="$ "
DK 505 GETAS:IEAS=""THEN505
DF $510 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS}):$ IFA=13THENRET URN
MJ 515 IFA $=19$ THENFORI $=\emptyset$ TOC -1 : P RINTCHR\$ (2б) ; : NEXT: GOTO $5 \emptyset \emptyset$

AH 525 PRINTCHR (2 6 );:C=C-1:D =LEFT \$(D\$,C):GOTO505
RA 530 IFA<32ORA>90THEN505
AK 535 IFC=LLTHEN505
JS 540 PRINTAS;:D $\$=\mathrm{D} \$+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1$ : GOTO505
KA 545 PRINT"\{CLR\} \{RVS\}\{PUR\}U "BSBSB\$BS"I\{OFE\}"
DS 550 PRINT" $\{R V \bar{S}\} B^{\prime \prime} ; S \$ S \$ S S \$$ ;"B\{OFF\}": PRINT" \{RVS\}B "T 1 IS (H) "B\{OFF\}"
KD 555 PRINT" \{RVS\}B"; ${ }^{\text {PSSSSSS }}$ ; "B\{OFF\}": PRINT" \{RVS\}J " B \$BSBSBS"K\{OFE\}"
MJ 560 PRINT" $\{*\}$ (RVS\}" $\mathrm{S} \$ \mathrm{~S} \$ \mathrm{~S} \$ \mathrm{~S}$ §"\{OFE\}£":PRINT"
\{2 SPACES\}\{^\}\{RVS\}"S\$" \{3 SPACES\}"SB\$(H)" \{3 SPACES \}"S\$"\{OFF\}£ \{CyN \}"
HQ 565 GD $=$ MID (STRS (GD), 2):IF GD>9THENGD\$="\{LEFT\}"+GD \$
KE $570 \mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{BD}), 2): \mathrm{IF}$ BD>9THENBD $\$="\{$ LEFT $\} "+B D$ \$
FE 575 POKEP, 6:PRINT:PRINT" \{3 SPACES\}B "GD\$E1\$(H)T AB(14)"\{*\}\{RVS\}"S\$" \{OEF\}£\{2 SPACES\}"BDSE2 S(H);
EE 580 PRINTTAB(36) "B":PRINT" \{3 SPACES\}才"B\$B\$B\$"CCCC CK"
XE 585 PRINT"\{PUR\}"DS(RB(LP))" \{CYN\}";:IFLEN(DS(RB (LP) )) <40THENPRINTLEFT $\$$ (DL $\$$ ,40);
AP 590 RETURN
JD 595 REM --- 64,128 , OR +4?
BK $600 \mathrm{P}=235: \mathrm{KB}=842: \mathrm{NK}=208: \mathrm{IFP}$ $\operatorname{EEK}(65530)=67$ THENP $=214$ : $\mathrm{NK}=198: \mathrm{KB}=631$
JC $605 \mathrm{SC}=53281: \mathrm{BO}=53280:$ IFPEE K (6553 $)$ < > 164 THEN 615
CP 610 SC=65301: $\mathrm{BO}=65305: \mathrm{P}=205$ : $N K=239: K B=1319$
HG $615 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI}): \mathrm{T} 1 \$(1)="$ \{13 SPACES $\}$ QUIZ MAKER \{13 SPACES $\}$ "
KD $62 \varnothing$ T1 $\$(\varnothing)="\{9$ SPACES $\} Q U I Z$ \{SPACE\}MAKER EDITOR \{10 SPACES\}"
QE 625 F1S( 0$)="$ OLD":F1S(1)=" \{SPACE\}RIGHT":F2\$( $\varnothing$ )=" \{SPACE\}NEW\{2 SPACES\}"
RS 630 RESTORE: READN: DIMWS ( $\mathrm{N}+5$ छ), $\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{N}+50), \mathrm{RA}(\mathrm{N}+50), \mathrm{RB}$ ( $\mathrm{N}+50$ )

CG 635 SS\$="\{HOME $\} ": U L \$=" E E E E E$ EEE":CL\$="\{CLR\}\{8 DOWN\}

XJ 640 F2S(1)=" WRONG ": SB $\$(\theta)$ ="DATA COUNT":SBS(1)="S COREBOARD"
RC $645 \operatorname{RS}(\varnothing)="\{$ RVS $\} ": \operatorname{RS}(1)="$
\{OFF\}": S=54272: $\mathrm{X}(\varnothing)=2$ : X (1) $=21: B \$=$ "CCCCCCCC" $: ~ S$ \$="\{9 SPACES\}"
HR 650 POKEBO, $4:$ POKESC, $\varnothing:$ RETUR N
XX 999 REM ----------- DATA --
GQ 1000 DATA17
XF 1010 DATA"EXONERATE
GK 1015 DATA"TO FREE OF GUILT \{SPACE\}OR BLAME, DECLA RE INNO-CENT
GC 1020 DATA"ADAMANT
KS 1025 DATA"UNSHAKABLE OR IMM ovable especially in \{3 SPACES \}OPPOSITION; \{SPACE\}UNYIELDING
PJ 1630 DATA"CALLOUS
MA 1035 DATA"BEING HARDENED AN D THICKENED; FEELING N OEMOTION
SB 1840 DATA"FURTIVE
HE 1645 DATA"DONE BY STEALTH O E EXPRESSIVE OF STEALT H; OBTAINED UNDERHANDE DLY
HJ $165 \emptyset$ DATA"EQUITABLE
QX 1655 DATA"DEALING FAIRLY AN D EQUALLY WITH ALL CON -CERNED
XM 1060 DATA"HARBINGER
QR 1065 DATA"ONE THAT PRESAGES
OR FORESHADOWS WHAT I STO COME
RP 1070 DATA"FOIBLE
BS 1075 DATA"A MINOR FLAW OR S hortcoming in characte ROR BEHAVIOR; WEAKNESS
EQ 1080 DATA"INCESSANT
MM 1085 DATA"CONTINUING OR FOL LOWING WITHOUT INTER-
\{2 SPACES\}RUPTION; UNC EASING
JF 1090 DATA"INTREPID
MM 1095 DATA"CHARACTERIZED BY \{SPACE\}RESOLUTE FEARLE SSNESS, FORTITUDE, AND ENDURANCE
QB 1100 DATA"LACONIC
GG 1105 DATA"USING OR INVOLVIN G THE USE OF A MINIMUM OF WORDS; CONCISE
KP 1110 DATA"LOQUACIOUS
GS 1115 DATA"GIVEN TO EXCESSIV E TALKING: GARRULOUS; \{2 SPACES\}FULL OF EXCE SSIVE TALK: WORDY
GQ 1120 DATA"LUCID
RJ 1125 DATA"SUFFUSED WITH LIG HT: LUMINOUS; CLEAR IN UNDERSTANDING: INTELL IGIBLE
EG 1130 DATA"MISSIVE
MQ 1135 DATA"A WRITTEN COMMUNI CATION: LETTER
EB 1140 DATA"MOLLIFY
MS 1145 DATA"TO SOOTHE IN TEMP ER OR DISPOSITION: APP EASE: TO SOFTEN; TO AS SUAGE
CM 1150 DATA"NEFARIOUS
KS 1155 DATA"FLAGRANTLY WICKED OR IMPIOUS: EVIL
GH 1160 DATA"OPULENCE
EJ 1165 DATA"WEALTH, AFELUENCE
；ABUNDANT OR PLENTIEU L
RQ $117 \emptyset$ DATA＂RETICENT
AM 1175 DATA＂INCLINED TO BE SI LENT OR INCOMMUNICATIV EIN SPEECH：RESERVED；R ELUCTANT

BEFORE TYPING ．．．
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Marathon

## Program 1：Marathon BASIC

Article on page 30.
EM 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED．
CF $2 \sigma$ FAST：DIMZX（18），ZY（18），NS （18），SP（18），CO（15）：GRAPH IC 1,1 ：IFPEEK $(4865)<>214 \mathrm{~T}$ HENBLOAD＂MARATHON \｛SPACE\} ML＂，B $\emptyset$, P4864
MM 30 COLOR $\begin{aligned} & \text { ，} 1: \text { COLOR } 4,1 \text { ：GOSUB4 }\end{aligned}$ $2 \emptyset$
EB 40 IFSC $>$ HSTHENHS $=S C$
QF $5 \emptyset \mathrm{LV}=\emptyset: \mathrm{L}=\varnothing: \mathrm{SD}=\sigma: \mathrm{SC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{M} 2=\varnothing$ ： $M 3=. \sigma 1: M S=26: Y L=\varnothing: Y M=\varnothing: P$ OKEDEC（＂ØB8＂）， 1
AB 60 PS $=30 \theta: F O R T=$ OTOl：POKEDEC （＂ØBAØ＂）＋T，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：POKEDE C（＂DØ15＂），1：SYSDEC（＂14C7 ＂）
HA 70 FORT $=$ OTO6STEP2：POKEDEC（＂ （B51＂）$+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{T} / 2:$ NEXT
HH 80 GRAPHIC1， 1 ：POKEDEC（＂ØB8 0 ＂）， 1
SF 90 CA $\$="\{2$ I $\}\{S P A C E\}\{2$ I $\}$ $\{$ SPACE $\}\{2$ I $\}\{S P A C E\} \leqslant 2$ I\} \｛SPACE\}$\} 2$ I $\}\{S P A C E\}\{2 \mathrm{I}\}$ \｛SPACE\}$\{2$ I $\}\{S P A C E\}\{2$ I\} \｛SPACE\}$\{2$ I\}"
FD $10 \emptyset C B \$="\{2 \mathrm{U}\}\{S P A C E\}\{2 \mathrm{U}\}$ \｛SPACE\}$\{2$ U\}\{SPACE\} $\{2 \mathrm{U}\}\{$ SPACE $\}\{2 \mathrm{U}\}$ \｛SPACE\}\{2 U\}\{SPACE\} $\{2 \mathrm{U}\}\{S P A C E\}\{2 \mathrm{U}\}$ \｛SPACE\}\{2 U\}":BOX1,4,0, 232，188：GOTO130
AC 110 FORT＝ 10 TOI 0 ：GOSUB $120: \mathrm{CHA}$ R1， $2, \mathrm{~T}$＊ $2+1$, CAS：CHAR1， 2 ， T＊ $2+2, \mathrm{CB} \$:$ NEXT $:$ BOX $1,4,0$ ，232，188：RETURN
FB $120 \mathrm{CO}=\mathrm{CO}+1+(\mathrm{CO}=12) * 12: \mathrm{COLO}$ R1，CO（CO）：RETURN
FE $130 \mathrm{LV}=\mathrm{LV}+1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1+(\mathrm{L}=17): \mathrm{PO}$ KEDEC（＂14E4＂），SP（L）：IFL $\mathrm{V} / 4=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{LV} / 4)$ THENYL＝YL－ 1
SB 140 SPRITE1， $1,11:$ MOVSPR1； 15 2，128：SPRITE8， $0,11:$ SLEE P2
DS 150 GOSUB620：FORT＝0TO1：POKE DEC（＂$\sigma \mathrm{B} \oslash 4$＂）$+\mathrm{T}, ~ \oslash:$ POKEDEC （＂øBAg＂）＋T， 0 ：NEXT
JR 160 GOSUB11 $0:$ FORT $=0$ TO 5：POKE DEC（＂ØB82＂）＋T，$\emptyset:$ NEXT：PO KEDEC（＂0B51＂）， 4
XB $170 \mathrm{~B}=\varnothing: \mathrm{ML}=2-\mathrm{YL}:$ GOSUB490：SL OW：SLEEP1：AF＝1：SD＝SC：PO KEDEC（＂gB8g＂），$\emptyset$
RE $180 \quad \mathrm{YM}=\mathrm{YM}+1$ ： $\mathrm{IFY}=75$ THENPOK $^{2}$
 0406
SH 190 SYSDEC（＂14F5＂）：IFPEEK（D EC（＂ØBB5＂））THENGOSUB28ø ：SYSDEC（＂1511＂）
QR 2の日 $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(\operatorname{DEC}(" \sigma B A \emptyset "))<>P S$ THENGOSUB $340: \mathrm{AF}=1$
EX $216 \mathrm{IFAF}=1 \mathrm{THENAF}=\varnothing: \mathrm{P} 7=-(\mathrm{P} 7=$ Ø）：GOSUB3ø ${ }^{\circ}$
EF $22 \sigma$ IFPEEK（DEC（＂ØB 04 ＂））THEN 360
PF 230 IFPEEK（DEC（＂のB05＂））ANDB $=\emptyset$ THENSOUND $3,500,20: \mathrm{B}=1$ ：TIS＝＂ø日もの日g＂
 $\mathrm{NB}=2$ ：GOSUB62 $\sigma$
MX 250 P8＝－（ $\mathrm{P} 8=\varnothing$ ）：POKEDEC（＂1FF $\left.\mathrm{F}^{\prime \prime}\right), 62+\mathrm{P} 8$
MK 26 IFMS $=$ ØTHEN 330
JG 270 GOTO18 6
AA 280 SOUND1， $600,1: D T=D T+1: I F$ DT $>5$ THENDT $=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB 316
SK 290 RETURN
RM 300 MOVSPR8，ZX（INT（RND（1）＊6 $)+2), \mathrm{ZY}(\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)+2$ ）：SPRITE8，1，3＋P7
HE $310 \mathrm{M} 2=\mathrm{M} 2+.01$ ：SOUND 2,50000 ， $1: M S=26-I N T(M 2 * 1 \emptyset \theta) / 1 \emptyset \emptyset$
JA $32 \sigma$ COLOR1，11：CHAR1，39－LEN（ STRS（MS）），23，STRS（MS）：R ETURN
DX 330 POKEDEC（＂ØB8日＂），1：COLOR 1，2：CHAR1，2，12，＂YOU＇RE \｛SPACE \}THE \{SPACE \} GREATE ST \｛SPACE\}RUNNER \{SPACE\} I N\｛SPACE\}HISTORY", 1:END
ME $340 \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SD}+\mathrm{LV} * 15^{*}$（PEEK（DEC（＂ ØBAg＂））＋256＊PEEK（DEC（＂$\emptyset$ BA1＂）））：PS＝PEEK（DEC（＂ØB Ag＂））
SE 350 SOUND2，100 $0,5:$ COLOR1， 15 ：CHAR1，39－LEN（STR\＄（SC）） ，13，STR $\$(S C): A F=\varnothing:$ RETUR N
JB $36 \sigma$ SOUND1，1øøø $, 40,1,3 \sigma \sigma, 1$ $0 \emptyset, \sigma: Y L=Y L+1:$ IFYL $<3$ THEN 140
XR $37 \emptyset$ COLOR1，2：CHAR1，2，12，＂TH E \｛SPACE $\}$ MARATHON $\{S P A C E\}$ HAS \｛SPACE \}TERMINATED", 1 ：COLOR1，16：PLAYM2\＄
XC 380 CHAR1，3，14，＂PRESS \｛SPACE \}FIRE \{SPACE \}TO \｛SPACE\} PLAY \{SPACE\}AGAIN ＂， 1
AG $39 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{JOY}(2)$ AND $128: \mathrm{IFV}=128 \mathrm{~T}$ HENFAST：GOTO 40 ：ELSE 390
KJ $40 \theta$ COLOR1，2：PLAYMIS ：POKED EC（＂DØ15＂），1
SD 410 CHAR1， $4,12, "\{S P A C E\}$ PREP ARE \｛SPACE\}FOR \{SPACE\}LEV EL \｛SPACE\}"+STRS (LV+1) +" \｛SPACE\}", 1:SLEEP3:GOTO1 30
JJ $42 \sigma$ FORT $=$ ØTO1： $\operatorname{READX}(\mathrm{T}), \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{T})$ ：NEXT：FORT＝1TO12：READCO （T）：NEXT
JC 430 FORT＝1TO17：READNS（T），SP （T）：NEXT
RS $440 \mathrm{M} 1 \$=$＂V203T7U7WAIBIAIBIA IBIAIBIAIBIAIBQDICSBQFI ESDICIBWAQG＂
AR $450 \mathrm{M} 2 \$=" \mathrm{~V} 202 \mathrm{~T} 7 \mathrm{U} 8 \mathrm{QBQAHBHCQG}$ QFHEQDQCIBIAQBICIDICWAQ G＂
HG 460 FORT $=$ бTO9： $\mathrm{Z}=32+\mathrm{T} * 24:$ POK $\mathrm{E} 2848+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{Z}: \mathrm{ZX}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{Z}:$ NEXT
SE 470 FORT $=\emptyset T O 11: Z=48+\mathrm{T} * 16:$ PO KE2864＋T，$Z: Z Y(T)=Z: N E X T$
RF 480 FORT＝ØTO511：POKEDEC（＂$\emptyset E$ g日＂）＋T，PEEK（DEC（＂1523＂） ＋T）：NEXT：RETURN
SK 490 COLOR1，6：CHAR1，34，4，＂HI

GH＂，1：CHAR1，33，5，＂SCORE ＂，1：HS $\$=$ STRS（HS）
CA 500 CHARL，39－LEN（HS $\$$ ），7，HS $\$$ ：LV\＄＝STRS（LV）：BOX1， 240 ， 54，319，66
BG 510 DRAW1， $240,54 \mathrm{TO} 21 ; 45 \mathrm{TO} 55$ ；90TO20；150：PAINT1，249， 52
RX 520 COLOR1，8：CHAR1，33， 0 ，＂LE VEL＂，1：CHAR1，39－LEN（LV\＄
），2，LV\＄：BOX1， $246,14,319$ ， 26
ED 530 DRAW1， $240,14 \mathrm{TO} 21 ; 45 \mathrm{TO} 55$ ；90TO20；150：PAINT1，249， 10
QR 540 COLOR1，13：CHAR1，7，24，＂
\｛SPACE\}M\{SPACE\}A\{SPACE\} R\｛SPACE\}A\{SPACE\}T
\｛SPACE \} \｛ SPACE $\}$ O SSPACE \} N \｛SPACE \}", 1
GB 550 COLOR1，15：CHAR1，34，10，＂ YOUR＂，1：CHAR1，33，11，＂SC
ORE＂，1：BOX1，240，162，319 ，114
PC 560 DRAW1， $240,102 \mathrm{TO} 21 ; 45 \mathrm{TO} 5$
5；90TO20；150：PAINT1，249 ，100
HP 57ø COLOR1，5：CHAR1，32，16，＂R UNNERS＂，1：CHAR1，37，18，S TR\＄（ML）：BOX1，240，142，31 9，154
GR 580 DRAWI， $240,142 \mathrm{TO} 21 ; 45 \mathrm{TO} 5$ 5；90TO20；150：PAINT1， 249 ，140
SE 590 COLOR1，11：CHAR1，32， $20, "$ \｛SPACE\}MILES \{SPACE\}",1: CHAR1，32，21，＂$\{$ SPACE $\}$ TO
\｛SPACE\}GO \{SPACE\}",1
RD 60ø BOX1，240，182，319，192：DR AW1，240，182TO21；45TO55； $90 \mathrm{TO} 20 ; 150:$ PAINT $1,249,1$ 80
PQ $61 \emptyset$ RETURN
EM 62 FORT $=2 \mathrm{TO}+\mathrm{NS}(\mathrm{L}):$ MOVSPRT ，X（INT（RND（1）＊2）），Y（INT （RND（1）＊2））：SPRITET，1， 2 ：NEXT：RETURN
XS 630 DATA $32,48,248,224,8,14$ $, 6,4,15,7,5,3,11,9,10,1$ 2
GX 640 DATA $2,3,2,2,2,2,3,3,3$ ， $2,3,2,4,3,4,2,4,2,5,4,5$ $, 3,5,3,5,3,6,4,6,4,6,3$ ， 6， 3

## Program 2：Marathon ML

See instructions in article on page 30 before typing in．
1300：BD D6 11 8D ø0 0B BD D7 35 1308：11 8D g1 日B A9 0085 FC 40 1310：EA A Ø ØA B9 1F ØB CD Ø0 71
 1320：0C B9 2F 日B CD g1 9B F0 CA 1328：04 88 DG F5 60 A9 01 85 1D $1330:$ FC EA 60 BD D6 11 C9 $20 \quad 26$ 1338：Eg 98 A9 3A 9D 40 ØB DE 94 1340：D6 11 60 BD D7 11 C9 30 C4 $1348: \mathrm{FG}$ 98 A9 3C 9D 40 日B DE C4 1350：D7 1160 BD D6 11 C9 9816 1358： $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 08$ A9 38 9D $4 \emptyset$ ØB FE B4 1360：D6 11 60 BD D7 11 C9 E 095 1368：Fg F8 A9 3C 9D 40 ØB EE 41 1370：D7 1160 E6 FA A5 FA 29 CE 1378：03 C9 $81 \quad 30 \quad 17$ BD D6 1124 1380：38 ED D6 11 F Ø ØE 30 Ø6 5 5 1388：A9 90 9D 41 日B 60 A9 62 7A 1390：9D 41 gB 60 BD D7 $11 \quad 38$ E4 1398：ED D7 11 FG $\mathrm{F} 6 \quad 30 \quad 96$ A9 9 B 13A0： 11 9D 41 日B 60 A9 03 9D D4 13A8：41 ØB $6 \varnothing \quad B D 41$ ØB D $\quad 04$ F5 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}13 \mathrm{~B} 日: & 20 & 33 & 13 & 60 & \mathrm{C} 9 & \text { g1 } & \mathrm{D} & 04 & 14\end{array}$

13B8：20 43 13 60 C9 62 D8 0424 13C0：20 5313602063136049 13C8：BD 51 GB Fg 94 DE 51 日B DB 13D6：60 A9 049 D 51 gB FE 50 Fg 13D8：बB BD 50 ØB 29 Ø1 18 7D A9 13E6：40 6B 85 FB 8A 4A A8 A5 CE 13E8：FB 99 F8 1F 60 A2 هC 20 4A 13F6：00 13 A5 FC F6 632673 A7 13F8：13 26 AB 1320 C8 13 CA 6C 140日：CA D $\emptyset$ EC 6ø AD $\emptyset \emptyset$ DC 8D 1A 1408：08 ØB 29 10 D 603 2ø B5 A5 1410：14 AD 98 GB 29 日F C9 बE 86 1418：D6 08 A9 96 8D 97 ØB 4C CA 1420：43 14 C9 67 Dø 08 A9 0193
 1430：D6 08 A9 62 8D 67 6B 4C 63 1438：43 14 C9 6B Dø 65 A9 63 E1 1446：8D 67 GB A2 $6 \emptyset$ AD D6 11 F1 1448：8D 00 日B AD D7 11 8D 01 92 1450：0B 20 ø日 13 A5 FC F 60640 1458：AD 07 GB 8D 99 GB AD 99 2C 1460：0B D 0668043134 C 8084 1468：14 C9 61 D $\varnothing 0620 \quad 5313$ A4 1476：4C 80 14 C9 62 D 06620 7D 1478： $6313 \begin{array}{llllllll}13 & 40 & 14 & 20 & 33 & 13 & 43\end{array}$ 148日：20 C8 13 60 AD 1E Dø 8D 68 1488： 66 GB AD 96 ØB 2981 C9 56 1496：81 Dø 11 AD 15 D 6297 F 68
 14A0：EE A1 GB 60 AD 06 0B 29 D4 14A8：01 D6 0160 A9 618 D 94 1C $14 \mathrm{~B} 9: 9 \mathrm{~B} 8 \mathrm{D} 80 \mathrm{gB} 60 \mathrm{AD} 95 \mathrm{gB} 51$ 14B8：Fg 6160 AD 15 D 0298140 14C0：8D 15 D 0 8D 65 ØB 607875 14C8：A9 D4 8D 14 63 A9 14 8D 62 14D $0: 15$ ब3 5860 AD 80 GB $F \emptyset C B$ 14D8： 63 4C $65 \mathrm{FA} 206414 \mathrm{A5} \mathrm{D} 日$ 14EG：FE D 9 GA A9 9385 FE 20 E 4 14E8：ED 1320 ED 13 C6 FE 2081 $14 \mathrm{FG}: 8414$ 4C 65 FA A9 06 8D 4C
 1500：D0 69 AD D7 11 CD B7 日B 42 1508：D6 6160 A9 01 8D B5 日B 36 1510：60 AD D6 11 8D B6 GB AD CC 1518：D7 11 8D B7 9B A9 gø 8D 2C
 1528：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 52 1530：00 00 00 00 00 06 00 06 72 1538：06 00 00 0С 00 00 3D 06 A 1540：007A 00 00 38 日0 00 E8 B3 1548：00 06 08 60 06 00 ø0 ø6 73
 1558：00 0606 60 6060606082 1560：00 060060606800008 A 1568：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 92 1570：00 06 06 ø0 00 06 ø0 00 B2 1578： 66 øø øø øC øø øø 1С øø 9E 1580：00 3B 00 ø0 38 ø0 00 2661 1588：00 00 24 00 00 60 06 00 37 1590：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 BA 1598：00 00 00 0600 00 00 00 C2
 15A8：00 00006090909000 D2 15B 15000000600060 ø0 ø0 5C
 15C0：00 1C 0060 3C 60004418 15C8：00 0083 00 6090909063
 15D8：00 0800606060006006

 15F0：00 00600000300000 DB 15F8：30 00 06 98 00 0678 78 B5 1600：00 1C 00 0日 1C 00002438 1608：00 00 68 00 00 240006 D1
 1618：00 00600000000000044 1620：00 000000000000004 C
 1630：00 ø0 00 ø日 00 1C ø0 日0 CC
 1640：00 1E 00 00 1C 000014 E8 1648：00 0064006064006095 1650：90 90 06 ø日 $060000007 C$ 1658：00 06 ø0 00 00 00 00 00 84

1660：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 8C
 1670：00 00 00 00 00 1C 00 00 0D 1678：1C 06000900601 E 007 F 1680：00 3C 00 06 1C 606014 Bg 1688：00 00106060106060 F6 1690：00 06000000000000 BC 1698：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 C4 16A0：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 CC
 16B0：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 DC 16B8：6C 00 00 54 00 00 6C 0039 16C0：00 780060409060404 D 16C8：00 064090909090 00 FC 16D0：00 060090009000 g0 FC
 16E0：00 00 04000060 00 00 8D
 16F0：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1D 16F8：54 00 006800 g0 7C 90 CE 1700：00 54006048080884885 1708：00 00400600060000 3E 1710：00 00 000060000000 3E 1718：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 46 1720：00 00 04 FF 57 0B 00 00 B5

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## VDC Graphics： <br> Bitmapped Graphics on the 80－Column Screen

## Program 1：VDC Graphics

## See instructions in article on page

 38 before typing in．$1300: 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 07 \quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 9 \mathrm{C} \quad 18 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 43$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}1308: 19 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 55 & 1 \mathrm{~A} & 4 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{AB} & 19 & 4 \mathrm{C} \\ \text { A9 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1310: E F & 18 & 4 C & 46 & 19 & 4 C & 51 & 19 & D 7\end{array}$ 1318：4C 9D 19 4C Al 1A 4C B9 7B $1320: 1 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{C}$ D $\quad 1 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{C}$ ED 13 4C EE 1328：11 14 4C 22 14 4 C 56 14 1 A $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1330: 4 C & 48 & 15 & 4 C & 9 D & 16 & 4 C & E C & C\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}1338: 17 & 4 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{C} 3 & 17 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 12 & 15 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 68\end{array}$ $1340: 22 \quad 15 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 00 \quad 40$ B4 BA Bl 42
 $1350: 7 \mathrm{~F}$ BF DF EF F7 FB FD FE CB 1358：00 50 A 0 Eg 40 90 Eの 30 EB $1360: 80 \mathrm{DG} \quad 20 \quad 70 \mathrm{Cg} \quad 10 \quad 60 \mathrm{Bg} \quad \mathrm{BD}$
 1370：02 $82 \quad 83 \quad 83 \quad 03 \quad 84 \quad 04 \quad 04$ DC 1378： 0 Ø 05 日A ØF 14 19 1E 2376 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1380: 28 & 2 D & 32 & 37 & 3 C & 13 & 13 & 13 & 27\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1388: 48 & 13 & 48 & 48 & 13 & 13 & 13 & 13 & 43\end{array}$ 1390：02 05 08 45 日B 4545 ØE 54 1398：11 $14 \begin{array}{lllllllll}17 & 43 & 41 & 4 C & C C & \text { 日6 } & 38\end{array}$ 13A0：1E F6 E8 1B 13 IE 1321 BA 13A8：13 B7 $48 \quad 19$ AA 7B 日C DD 1A $13 \mathrm{~B} 0: 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 53 \mathrm{~B} 5 \mathrm{~F} 9 \quad 3282 \mathrm{E} 437 \quad 26$ 13B8：9F 9B E8 F9 FB FA EC E6 E6 13C0：E4 E5 C3 C2 Cl C7 C 6 Cl E7 13C8：C6 E2 60 AF $84 \quad 84$ A2 FF 87 13D ：CB Al D E 6 AF 58 13 日F E2 13D8： $62 \quad 84 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 83 \quad 84 \quad 84 \mathrm{A9} 4 \mathrm{D}$ EB
 13E8： 84 2C 5D 9B 13 5D 4B $13 \begin{array}{llllll} & 39\end{array}$ $13 \mathrm{Fg}: \mathrm{Fg} \quad 08 \quad 04$ 5D 9D 45 1B E8 99 13F8：D EC 4C 14 1B A9 00 8D 9A 1400： 00 FF A2 1920 DA CD 09 1F 1408：40 $29 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20$ CC CD $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 62 \quad 25$ 1410：FE A9 $\quad 0 \quad 8 \mathrm{D}$ Øø FE A2 19 D9 1418：20 DA CD 99 8曰 29 BF 4C C5 1420：CC CD A2 12 A9 $6 \emptyset$ 8D 96 FF 1428：FE 20 CC CD E8 20 CC CD FD

1430：A9 18 20 DA CD 29 7F 2017 1438：CC CD A9 Øø A2 1F $2 \emptyset$ CC ØE 1440：CD A0 3F A2 1E A9 FF 2041 1448：CC CD 88 D 1 FA 60 20 FD FF 1450：14 A9 g0 8D g0 FF AD 6B 8C 1458：11 Fg 11 E 6 FB D 06 E6 E3 1460：FC 20 6C 14 A5 FB D 0 O2 9 E 1468：C6 FC C6 FB 20 AE 179046 $\begin{array}{llllllllllllll}1470: 2 A & 20 & 9 C & 14 & 20 & C C & 14 & 20 & 97\end{array}$ 1478：DF 14 A5 FB $29 \quad 97$ A8 A5 66 1480：FA A6 83 Fg 0619481387 1488：4C $8 \mathrm{E} \quad 14 \quad 39 \quad 50 \quad 13$ A2 1 F C3 1490：8E Øの D6 2C Øø D6 1ø FB 15 1498：8D Ø1 D6 6® A5 FB 85 8C 5D $14 \mathrm{~A} 日: \mathrm{A} 5 \quad \mathrm{FC} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 66 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 66 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} ~ 71$ 14A8：4A 66 8C 85 8D A5 FD AA 23 14 B ：$: 29$ 0F A8 8A 4A 4A 4A 4 A 49 14B8：AA 18 A5 8C $79 \begin{array}{llllll}79 & 58 & 13 & 85 & 92\end{array}$ 14C0：8C A5 8D 7968 13 7D 78 E4 14C8： $13 \quad 85$ 8D $60 \quad 20$ DF 14 A2 DE $14 \mathrm{D} 0: 1 \mathrm{~F}$ 8E $6 \emptyset \mathrm{D} 6$ 2C $0 \emptyset \mathrm{D} 610 \mathrm{B8}$ 14D8：FB AD 91 D6 85 FA 60 A5 76 14E日：8D A2 12 8E gø D6 2C $\quad$ g $\quad 57$ 14E8：D6 10 FB 8D 91 D6 E8 A5 B3
 14F8：FB 8D 61 D6 60 AD 3111 3D 1500：85 FB AD $321185 \mathrm{FC} A D$ 日B 1508：33 11185 FD AD 34118586 1510：FE 60 AA 08 AD $8514 \quad 29$ 7C 1518：BF $28 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 024940$ 8D $85 \quad 56$ 1520：14 60 20 FD 14 A9 g g 8D 25 1528：00 FF A9 g1 85 83 20 91 A3 $1530: 17$ 90 05 FG 07 A9 01 60 FA 1538：A9 FE D 0 FB A9 $0 \emptyset$ Fg F7 F7 1540：20 FD 14 A9 60 8D 60 FF 4D 1548：38 AD 35 11 E5 FB 85 5D 39 1550：AD $36 \quad 11$ E5 FC $30 \quad 06 \quad 8599$ 1558：5E A2 00 Fg 1249 FF 85 A 4 1560：5E A5 5D 49 FF 69 61 8590 1568：5D 90 日2 E6 5E A2 80 38 CA 1570：AD 3711 E5 FD 85 7A AD 68 1578：38 11 E5 EE $30 \quad 06 \quad 857 \mathrm{~B}$ CF
 1588：A5 7A $49 \mathrm{FF} 69 \quad 6185$ 7A 22 159Ø：9Ø Ø2 E6 7B Ag 8Ø A5 5E C8 1598：65 5D 05 7A 65 7B D6 63 9F 15AØ：4C 56 15A8：A5 5E E5 7B 90 6D A5 5D 94 $15 \mathrm{~B} 0: 85$ 9B 85 9E A5 5E 85 9C 6D 15B8：4A $66 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad 85 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F}$ 8A 1097 1C 15C0：2の $8816 \quad 9849$ 80 A8 84 8B 1．5C8：日B $20 \quad 5614 \mathrm{E} 6 \mathrm{FB}$ D $0 \quad 9257$ 15D $0: E 6$ FC 18 A5 9E 65 7A 85 1ஏ 15D8：9E A5 9F 65 7B $859 \mathrm{~F} 38 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ 15Eg：A5 9E E5 5D AA A5 9F E5 29 15E8：5E B $\quad 14 \quad 20 \quad 5614$ A5 9B DC 15 F ： D g 62 C 6 9C C6 9B A5 9B 32 15F8： 65 9C DG DG 4C F2 9D 85 E2 1600：9F 86 9E 24 日B 10 日B A5 08 1608：FD DO 02 C6 FE C6 FD 4C 6F 1610：EB 15 E6 FD Dg D5 E6 FE DE 1618：4C EB 15 A5 7A 85 9B 8509 1620：9E A5 7 B 85 9C $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 66$ 9E 46 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1628: 85 & 9 \mathrm{~F} & 98 & 10 & 97 & 20 & 88 & 16 & \mathrm{~F} 2\end{array}$ 1630：8A 49 8 0 AA 86 日B $20 \quad 56$ A5 1638：14 E6 FD DG 02 E 6 FE 18 B 6 1640：A5 9E 65 5D 85 9E A5 9F FA 1648：65 5E 85 9F 38 A5 9E E5 E4 1650：7A AA A5 9F E5 7B B 14 A5 1658：20 56 14 A5 9B D 02 C6 F1 $1660: 9 \mathrm{C}$ C6 9B A5 9B 65 9C D 55 1668：D 0 4C F2 9D 85 9F 86 9E 9E $1670: 24$ 曰B 10 曰B A5 FB D $\emptyset \quad 02 \mathrm{E} 4$ 1678：C6 FC C6 FB 4C $58 \quad 16$ E6 B6 1680：FB D D D5 E6 EC 4C 58 16 E7 1688：AD $\quad 361185$ FC AD 3511 AD $1690: 85 \mathrm{FB} A D \quad 371185 \mathrm{FD}$ AD EF 1698：38 1185 FE 60 A9 g 0 8D FC
 16A8： $01 \quad 60 \mathrm{AD} 101285 \quad 24 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{C} \emptyset$
 16B8：E9 $63 \quad 85$ 1B AD 1312 E9 C4
 16C8： 64 A5 EB Dg 02 C6 FC C6 99


16D8：E6 FB D＠ $02 \mathrm{E} 6 \mathrm{FC} 2 \emptyset 718 \mathrm{E}$ 16E0：14 C6 FD 38 A5 8C E9 50 8F 16E8：85 8C B 062 C6 8D A5 634 C 16E0：28 4E 178563 E6 ED E6 95 16F8：FD 18 A5 8C 69 Ag 858 C 9D 1700：90 62 E6 8D A5 64204 E F9 1708：17 8564 C6 FD E6 FB D8 76 1710：02 E6 FC 20911790 g2 A6 1718：F6 C4 Ag 02 A5 25 CD 1192 1720：12 D 09 A5 24 CD 181251 1728：Fg $21 \quad 38$ A5 24 E9 9385 CC 1730：24 Bg 82 C6 25 8D 81 FF AA 1738：B1 $24 \quad 99$ FB $6088 \quad 10$ F8 76 1740：A9 08 8D 06 FF 28 B5 4B 2C 1748：4C C3 16 4C F2 9D 85 5D 8B 1750：2ø $9417 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 90 & 19 & \mathrm{D} \varnothing & 17 & \text { A5 } 7 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ 1758：5D Dø 15 Ag 00 A5 25 C5 BC 1760：1C 90 日E D6 06 A5 24 C5 64 1768：1B 90 06 4C 3A 4D A9 90 28 1770：60 8D 91 FF B9 FB 0091 Al 1778：24 C8 C6 63 D6 F6 A9 00 E8 1780：8D 00 FF 18 A5 246903 8A 1788：85 24 96 92 E6 25 A9 8054 1790：60 20 9C 1420 AE 179046 1798：27 A5 FB 2967 A8 20 CC BD 17A9：14 $39 \begin{array}{lllllll}13 & \text { A6 } 83 & \mathrm{~F} & 02 & 88\end{array}$ 17A8：AA 6059481360 A5 FE 58 17B6：D6 日F A9 C7 C5 FD 90 ø8 日C 17B8：A9 7E E5 FB A9 62 E 5 FC 36 17C0：60 18 60 18 AD 2012 6D 32 17C8：5C $118 \mathrm{D} 5 \mathrm{C} 1190 \quad 63$ EE A0 17D8：5D 11 A2 2D Aø 2B 267 C 87
 17Eの：15 4C C3 17 Aø 2D $2 \emptyset 52$ E2 17E8：67 4C 4015 AD EC 118 D 98
 17F8：E6 9C A9 24 A2 $612074 \quad 67$ 1800：FF A6 9E C6 9B $30 \quad 2 \mathrm{~B}$ C9 97 1808： 6 E D $695 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{EB} 11 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 67$ 3B 1810：C9 8E D6 08 AD EC 11 8D 34 1818：68 11 D $607 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{FF} 20 \quad 33 \quad 62$
 1828：06 84 9F E8 869 E E6 1884 1830：90 C4 6085 FA 9848 8A 93 1838：48 GA 日A $_{18}$ GA $69 \quad 67 \quad 85 \mathrm{FD} 61$ 1840：A9 00858 BD 848 C 20 AD 13 1848：14 A9 068577 A5 FA 9 A 97 1850：26 77 日A 6A $267785 \quad 2693$ 1858：A5 77 6D $68 \quad 1185 \quad 27$ A9 94 1860：00 8D 00 FF Ag 67 20 DF 35 1868：14 A5 8B 6A 8D 63 FF B1 48 1870：26 90 0249 FF A2 90 8E C5 1878：00 FE A2 1F 8E 66 D6 2C 3D 1880：00 D6 10 FB 8D 61 D6 38 7E 1888：A5 8C E9 56 85 8C Bø 62 B2 1890：C6 8D 88 10 D1 68 AA 6887 1898：A8 A5 FA $60 \quad 20$ F4 87 8A 5A
 18A8：GE 20 5F FF 2042 Cl 2 C 8D
 18B8：00 8D FF 124 C DE 18249 F 18C $0: D 710 \quad 188205 \mathrm{FF}$ A9 80 B2 18C8：8D FF $12 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 26 & 11 & 14 & \text { AD FF } 38\end{array}$ 18D6：12 69 61 8D EF 12 A9 06 E 0 18D8：8D 6B 11 8D 6A 11 AD FF 98 18E0：12 FG Ø6 20622144 C 1E 31 18E8：9E 2042 C 14 C E6 $18 \quad 20 \quad 23$
 18F8：03 C9 A4 F0 0B 20 32 9E 9C 1900：20 $86 \quad 93 \quad D 0634 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 144 \mathrm{~B}$ 1908：26 8603 C9 2C F6 65 C9 E1 1910：A4 FG $6160482080 \quad 93 \mathrm{BD}$ 1918：A2 $64 \quad 2070 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} 6810 \quad 6664$ 1920：20 4015 4C $98 \quad 19$ 28 F2 B1 1928：9D $2064 \mathrm{E} 14 \begin{array}{llllll} & 4 \mathrm{C} & 08 & 19 & 28 & 11\end{array}$ 1930：A $19 \begin{array}{lllllll}19 & 20 & 32 & 9 E & \text { A2 } & 94 & 20 \\ \text { C7 }\end{array}$ 1938：52 9E 2б F2 9D 2ه FD 14 EB 1940：20 1C 9E 4C 9D 16 A2 64 B 0 1948：20 70 9E 20 F2 9D 4C FD 21 1950：14 20 F4 87 Eg 83 B6 4262 1958：86 77 20 9988 CA E Ø 1081 1960：B6 38 BD 4C 6A 85 FA 20 F 4 1968：45 A8 A5 77 D $\varnothing 12$ A9 1A CF 1970：8D 06 D6 AD 61 D6 29 F 0 C 5 1978：65 FA 8D 61 D6 4C 9719 DD

1980：A5 FA 日A 日A 日A 6A 85 FA A4 1988：A9 1A 8D 00 D6 AD 01 D6 0E 1990：29 0F 05 FA 8D 61 D6 4C D5 1998：1E 9E 4C 28 7D 4C DE 1880 19A6：AD FF 12 FG 0160 A2 23 EC 19A8：4C 3 C 4D $20 \quad 32$ 9E A2 $1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ 19B6：20 52 9E 26 Ø6 9E 8C 5475 19B8：11 8D 55112086 9E 8C 75 19C6：56 11 8D $57 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 98 & \text { A2 } 23 & 23 & 9\end{array}$ 19C8：20 4A 9D 28 Bg 69 AD 54 2D 19D8：11 8D 5611 AD 5511 8D 3D 19D8：57 11 20 06 9E 8C 5C 1150 19E0：8D 5D 112006 9E 8C 5E 77 19E8： 11 8D 5F 112066 9E 85 DF 19F6：77 98 A4 772677 9A A2 C7 19E8：2D Ag $2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 207 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{D} 90$ ØE DA 1Aø日：A9 68 Ag $61 \quad 20709 \mathrm{D} 9 \mathrm{D}$ E2 1A08：31 11989 D 3211 A 29324 1A16：BD $54119 D 5811 \mathrm{CA} 10 \mathrm{E} \varnothing$ 1A18：F7 A9 90 26 F3 9A A2 97 1D 1A20：BD $54119 D 6011 C A 1031$
 1A30：62 20 1E 9E 8A D6 63 4C 65 1A38：28 7D 8E $2012 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 17 & 14\end{array}$ 1A40：A9 AD 05044826 FD 1367 1A48：20 $514268 \quad 3061604 C 42$ 1A50：CB 13 4C 28 7D 20 Aø $19 \quad 02$ 1A58：20 32 9E 206988 E 0517 C
 1A68：1A B6 E7 86 9E $2086 \quad 03 \mathrm{C} 0$ 1A70：D604 A9 00 F0 14205 CC B7 1A78：79 A9 $0 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85 \quad 62$ A9 $8785 \quad 59$ 1A80：03 A9 7B 8504206 EFF E 5 1A88：A5 068 D 93 FF 859 B 2060 1A90：1C 9E 8A 4A 66 8B A5 $97 \quad 24$ 1A98：85 24 A5 $0885 \quad 25$ 4C EC 14 1AAG：17 8502 Ag 9 AB A9 $13 \quad 20$ D5 LAA8：E2 43 90． 07 A9 27 A2 90 D $\varnothing$ 1ABも：18 90 63 38 A5 82 4C 21 E7
 1AC日：ロС Аด 9B A9 13842485 A9 1AC8：25 18 90 $91 \begin{array}{lllllll}38 & 4 C & C D & 51 & 97\end{array}$ 1ADG：C9 $27 \quad 38$ D $91 C 2080 \quad 63$ 2D 1AD8：C9 FE FG 1B C9 DE 901480 1AEØ：C9 E9 B $\emptyset 1838$ E9 DE A8 5B 1AE8：B9 851348 B9 901348 C 0 1AFE：18 4 C A9 $4 \mathrm{AB} 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 79 \begin{array}{lllllll}79 & 55\end{array}$ 1AF8：80 03 C9 1E Dg F6 A9 1A 19 1Bø0：48 A9 $46 \quad 48 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} F 6$ 1A $78 \quad 24$
 1B10：88 10 F7 58 A9 90 8D FF 7B 1B18：12 8D 6A 11 8D 6B 11 8D E2 1B20：00 FF 20 7D FF $9312 \quad 20$ C4 1B28：20 $2 \varnothing 2020202020 \quad 5694$ 1B36：44 $43 \quad 2047524146 \quad 2016$ 1B38：20 2020564552534953 1B40：4F $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 31 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 37 \quad 32 \quad 209 \mathrm{~B}$ 1B48：20 202020202020207 E 1B50：20 20 2の 20 20 20 20 2086 1B58：20 20 2の $2 \varnothing 202020208 \mathrm{E}$
 1B68：20 $2 \varnothing 2020202020209 \mathrm{E}$
 1B78：00 60 8A AC 4 B 414421 EB

## Program 2：Clock Demo

FH 16 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU te！publications，inc．－ all Rights reserved
KM 26 TRAP 2ø日：PRINT＂WHAT TIME IS IT\｛2 SPACES\}"TIS;:IN PUT＂\｛8 LEET\}";TS:IFLEN(T S）＜＞6THEN2ø
CM 36 TIS＝TS：FAST：S $=3.4$ ： $\mathrm{OH}=0: 0$ $M=0: O S=0: c x=320: c y=236: C$ all GRaphicl：SCALE1，320， 480
BM 46 WIDTH2：CALL CIRCLE $1, C X$ ， CY，60＊S，60＊S，，， $1:$ CALL D RAW 1，CX，Cy
BS 50 FORA $=0$ TO 360 STEP30：CALL L OCATECX，CY：CALL LOCATE55 ＊S；A：CALL DRAWTO 5＊S；A：NE XTA

BQ 60 FORA $=6$ TO 360 STEP6：CALL LO CATECX，CY：CALL DRAW 1，57 ＊S；A：NEXTA： $\mathrm{Q}=\uparrow / 6: \mathrm{TQ}=3$＊ $1 /$ 2
XJ $76 \mathrm{~B}=13: \mathrm{FORX}=2$＊ T TOQSTEP－Q： X $\mathrm{C}=\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{TQ}) * \frac{1}{2} 9+46: \mathrm{YC}=\mathrm{SIN}$ $(X+T Q) * 12+12: B=B-1$
$\mathrm{KB} 8 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\operatorname{STR}(\mathrm{B}), 2)$ ：CALL \｛SPACE\}CHAR 1,XC,YC,BS:N EXTX
KX 90 DO
DQ 100 T $\$=T I \$:$ SEC $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(T \$, 2$ ）： $\mathrm{SEC}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{SEC} \$):$ IFES $=\mathrm{SE}$ CTHENIGø
HX 110 ES＝SEC：HRS＝LEFT $(T \$, 2)$ ： HR＝VAL（HR\＄）：MIN\＄＝MID（T $\$, 3,2$ ）：MIN＝VAL（MIN\＄）
PJ 120 IF $H R>12$ THEN $H R=H R-12$
HM 130 IF MO＜＞MIN THEN MO＝MIN： $H M=\varnothing$
GX $140 \mathrm{HA}=\left(\mathrm{HR}^{*} 3 \theta\right)+(\mathrm{MIN} / 2): M A=M$ IN＊ $6: S A=S E C * 6: I F$ HM THE N 160
MF 150 CALL DRAW $\emptyset, C X, C Y$ TO 27 ＊S；OH：CALL DRAW $0, \mathrm{CX}, \mathrm{Cy}$ TO 48＊S；OM
CX 160 CALL LOCATE CX，CY：CALL \｛SPACE\}DRAW $0,49 *$ ；OS T O 5＊S；OS：IF HM THEN $18 \emptyset$
SF 176 CALL DRAW $1, C X, C Y$ TO 27 ＊S；HA：CALL DRAW $1, C X, C Y$ TO 48＊S；MA
GX 180 CALL LOCATE CX，Cy：CALL \｛SPACE\}DRAW 1,49*S;SA T 0 5＊S；SA
KS 190 OH＝HA：OM＝MA：OS＝SA：HM＝－1 ：LOOP
FF 200 SCALE $\emptyset:$ CALL GRAPHIC $\emptyset$

## Program 3：Palnt Thinner

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
EK 20 TRAP $4 \emptyset: F A S T: C A L L ~ G R A P H I$ C 1：FORY＝106TO546STEP49： FORX $=$ ØTO 36 ØSTEPRND（ $\sigma) ~ * 6+$ 5
ER 30 CALL DRAW $1, Y, 100$ TO 98 ； $\mathrm{X}:$ NEXTX，Y：CALL PAINT 1,6 39，199：GETKEY AS
SF 40 CALL GRAPHIC $\emptyset$

## Program 4：Worm Demo

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
DR $2 \emptyset$ TRAPI $\quad 0$ ：DIM XC（16），YC（ 16 ）， $\mathrm{CO}(15), \mathrm{SI}(15): \mathrm{FAST}: W A=$ I／4
DK $3 \emptyset$ FORDI $=$ ПTO7：$C O(D I)=I N T(1 \emptyset$ ＊ $\operatorname{COS}(D I * W A)): N E X T D I$
AH 40 FORDI $=$＠TO7：SI $(D I)=\operatorname{INT}(8 *$ SIN（DI＊WA））：NEXTDI
HP $50 \times \mathrm{XC}(1)=1 \theta \theta: Y C(1)=1 \theta 0: D I=\emptyset$ ：TA＝1：CALL GRAPHIC1
BK 60 DO：WA $=\mathrm{TA}: T A=((\mathrm{TA}+1)$ AND 7$)$ ：CALLCIRCLE $\emptyset, X C(T A)+64, Y$ $C(T A)+36,6,4, \ldots, 60$
EK $70 \mathrm{CH}=$ RND $(g): \operatorname{IFCH}<.5$ THENDI $=$ （DI＋1）AND7：ELSEDI＝（DI -1 ） AND 7
KG $80 \quad X=X C(W A): Y=Y C(W A): X=X+C O$ （DI）：$Y=Y+S I$（DI）：$X=X A N D 51$ 1： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}$ AND 127
MP $90 \mathrm{XC}(\mathrm{TA})=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{YC}(\mathrm{TA})=\mathrm{Y}: C A L L C I$ RCLE $1, \mathrm{X}+64, \mathrm{Y}+36,6,4, \ldots, 6$ g：LOOP
FH $10 \emptyset$ CALL GRAPHIC $\sigma$

BEFORE TYPING
Before typing in programs, please refer to "How to Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," elsewhere in this issue.

## Screen Splitter

Article on page 34.

## Program 1: Screen Splitter

QA 100 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMP UTE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. \{2 SPACES \}ALL RIGHTS RE SERVED.
MH 110 GOSUB1560:GOTO1270
DJ 12ø SYS52736:CLR:POKE53082, 1: POKE53083,51
AA 130 INPUT" 18$\}\{C L R\}\{D O W N\} \# 0$ F SCREEN AREAS $(2-100)^{\prime \prime}$ ; PA
JP 140 IFPA<2ORPA 100 THEN 130
XF 150 DIMPA $(P A): P A(P A)=51$
RA 160 PRINT"\{CLR\}"TAB (15)" $\$ 8$ \} \{3 DOWN\}VALUE:"
RP 170 PRINTmAB (12)" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$ \{RVS\} CRSR \{OFF\} MOVE A REA": PRINTTAB (12)" \{DOWN\} \{RVS\} RETURN \{OFF\} CONEIRM"
GJ 180 PRINTTAB (12)" \{DOWN\} \{RVS\} E \{OFE\} EXIT TO M ENU"
JH 190 FORA $=1102 \mathrm{TO} 1982 \mathrm{STEP8} 0: \mathrm{P}$ OKEA, 224 :NEXT
AX $20 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{HOME\}":FORA $=2$ TO2 2STEP2:PRINTA" \{DOWN\}": N EXT:PRINT" $24\{$ HOME\}"
XF 210 FORC=PA-1TO1STEP-1
XC $22 \sigma$ PRINT" 2 HOME\}\{8〉\{2 DOWN\} "TAB(12)"DEFINE AREA \#" PA-C
PJ $230 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PA}(\mathrm{C}+1)$
GA 240 GOSUB37
PK 250 PA (C) $=\mathrm{Y}:$ NEXT
RQ $260 \mathrm{PA}(\mathrm{PA})=\emptyset$
AA 270 FORC=1TOPA-1: PA (C) $=\mathrm{PA}(\mathrm{C}$ ) +1: NEXT
HK 280 SYS52736
SR 290 PRINT" \{CLR\}\{2 DOWN\} $\{2$ RIGHT $\}\{8\}$ NUMBER OF A REAS: \{WHT\}"PA"\{DOWN\}"
MA 300 FORC=1TOPA-1:PRINT" $\ddagger 8\}$ \{3 SPACES $\}$ AREA \#"C" \{LEFT \}: \{WHT \}"PA (PA+1-C) "TO"PA (PA $+1-(\mathrm{C}+1))-1: \mathrm{NE}$ XT
EF 316 PRINT" $\{8\}\{3$ SPACES $\}$ AREA \#"PA" $\{$ LEFT \} : $\{$ WHT \}"PA (1 )"UP TO THE END."
MC 320 INPUT" $\{8\rangle\{D O W N\}$ \{2 SPACES\}ARE YOU SURE \{SPACE\} (Y/N/E)
\{2 SPACES $\} Y\{3$ LEFT $\}$ ";AS
JH 330 IFA $\$=$ "Y"THEN506
KX 340 IFAS="N"THEN 120
RP 350 IFA\$="E"THEN1270
SR 360 GOTO290
DB 370 SYS52992
GE 380 IFY $=254$ ANDC $<$ PATHEN 120
GB 390 IFC $\angle P A-1 T H E N P O K E 53082, Y$ : POKE53083, $\mathrm{Y}+1: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$
CA 400 GETAS
XB 410 IFAS="\{DOWN\}"THENY=Y+1: POKE53083, $\operatorname{PEEK}(53083)+1$
RM $42 \sigma$ IFAS="\{UP\}"THENY $=Y-1:$ PO

KE53083, $\operatorname{PEEK}(53083)-1$
RD 430 IFAS $=$ CHR $\$(13)$ THENRETURN
GQ 440 IFAS="E"THEN 1270
CA 450 IFY=1THENY=2: POKE 53083 , 2
FS 460 IFY $=255$ THENY $=254$ : POKE 53 Ø83,254
FA 476 IFC $<$ PA -1 THENIFY $=P A(C+1)$ THENY $=\mathrm{Y}+1$ : POKE 53083 , PEE $K(53083)+1$
GS 480 PRINT" \{HOME $\}$ \{3 DOWN \}"TA B(21)Y"\{LEFT\} "
HB 490 GOTO 400
GK 500 INPUT" $\{C L R\}$ \{DOWN \} HOW M ANY ADDRESSES ARE YOU P OKING";RE:IFRE<1 OR RE> 255THEN5@
HG $51 \oslash$ INPUT" $\{D O W N\}$ ARE YOU SU $\operatorname{RE}(Y / N / E)\{2$ SPACES $\}$ \{3 LEFT\}";AS
MB 520 IFAS="E"THEN1270
EJ 530 IFAS="N"THEN5 $0 \emptyset$
EQ 540 IEAS<>"Y"THENPRINT" \{3 UP\}":GOTO51 $\emptyset$
BP 550 DIMRE (RE, PA)
DJ 560 PRINT: FORC=1TORE
ES 570 PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN\} ADDRE SS \#"C;:INPUTRE $(C, \theta)$
SD $58 \emptyset \operatorname{IERE}(C, \theta)<\emptyset O R R E(C, \varnothing)>65$ 535THEN57 6
QG 590 PRINT:FORB=1TOPA
QD 600 PRINT"\{2 SPACES $\}$ VALUE 0 F"RE (C, $\varnothing$ ) "FOR AREA \#"B; : INPUT RE (C, B)
AE $61 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{RE}(C, B)<\emptyset$ OR RE $(C, B)$ > 255 THENPRINT"\{2 UP\}": GOT060
KJ 620 NEXT
MR 630 INPUT" $\{2$ DOWN \} ARE YOU \{SPACE\}SURE (Y/N/E) \{2 SPACES\}Y\{3 LEFT\}";AS
XP 640 IFAS="N"THEN57 0
RS 650 IFAS="E"THEN127@
FS 660 IFAS<>"Y"THENPRINT" \{3 UP\}":GOTO636
FP 676 NEXT
PA 680 PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ \{DOWN\} ARE $Y$ OU USING ANOTHER IRQ": I NPUT" ROUTINE ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N} / \mathrm{E}$ ) \{2 SPACES \}N\{3 LEFT\}";AS
EK 69ø IFAS="N"THEN740
EQ $7 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFAS = "E"THEN $127 \emptyset$
MR 710 IFAS<>"Y"THEN680
DG $72 \sigma$ INPUT"\{DOWN\} ADDRESS OF THE JUMP";RS
GP 730 IF RS< $\sigma$ OR RS $>65535$ THE NPRINT"\{4 UP\}": GOTO72 6
CJ 740 PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN\} WAIT \{SPACE\}A MOMENT, PLEASE ..."
MF 750 POKE 49182,PA
DB 760 POKE 49223, PA-1
AC 770 DI $=49231$
CF 780 FORC=1 TO RE
AP 790 POKE DI, 141:DI $=D I+1$
DH $8 \emptyset \sigma$ POKE DI,RE $(C, \sigma)-I N T(R E($ C, 0) /256) *256:DI =DI +1
KG 810 POKE DI, $\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RE}(C, \sigma) / 256$ )
SH $820 \mathrm{DI}=\mathrm{DI}+4: \mathrm{NEXT}$
XK 830 POKE DI, 141:DI=DI+1
HS 846 POKE DI, $818: D I=D I+1$
RQ 850 POKE DI, 208: DI $=D I+1$
DC 860 POKE DI, 138:DI $=D I+1$
RS 876 POKE DI, $240: D I=D I+1$
BR 880 POKE DI, $006: D I=D I+1$
QR 890 POKE DI, 104 :DI $=D I+1$
AG 900 POKE DI, 168:DI $=D I+1$
DR 910 POKE DI,104:DI=DI+1
QC 920 POKE DI, 170:DI $=D I+1$
JD 930 POKE DI,104:DI=DI +1
BH 940 POKE DI, $064: D I=D I+1$
HE 950 POKE DI, $076: D I=D I+1$

PF 960 IF RS $=0$ THEN POKE DI, 49 : POKE DI +1, $234: D I=D I+2$ : G0T0990
SH 976 POKE DI, RS-INT (RS/256)* 256: DI =DI +1
HG 980 POKE DI, INT (RS/256): DI $=$ DI +1
XG 990 DD=DI:DI $=49228$
GJ 100ø FOR C=1 TO RE
XF 1016 POKE DI, 189: DI $=\mathrm{DI}+1$
MJ $1026 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{DD}+\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{PA}$
HS 1030 POKE DI,B-INT (B/256)*2 56: DI =DI +1
SG 1840 POKE DI, INT (B/256)
FJ 1050 DI $=\mathrm{DI}+4:$ NEXTC
AC 1660 POKE DI, 189: DI $=D I+1$
PR 1078 POKE DI,DD-INT (DD/256) *256:DI =DI +1
PB 1080 POKE DI, INT (DD/256)
DF 1090 POKE 49191,DD-INT (DD/2 56) * 256

MD 1100 POKE 49192, INT (DD/256)
HS $111 \sigma$ FORC=1TOPA
HA $112 \sigma$ POKE DD $+\mathrm{C}-1, \mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{PA}(\mathrm{C})-$ 1)

RQ 1130 NEXT C
XP $1140 \mathrm{DD}=\mathrm{DD}+\mathrm{PA}$
QG 1150 FORC=1 TO RE
DS 1160 FORB=PA-1 TO 1 STEP-1
$M X 1176$ POKE $D D, \operatorname{RE}(C, B): D D=D D+$ 1
RQ 1180 NEXT
QA 1190 POKE DD, RE (C, PA) : DD=DD $+1$
XQ 1200 NEXT
AJ 1210 POKE49168, DD-INT (DD/25 6) *256: POKE49169, INT (D D/256)
CK 122 PRINT" 12 DOWN \} \{WHT \} \{RVS\} READY \{OFF\}"
JC 1230 PRINT"\{DOWN\}$\langle 8\}$ THE RO UTINE STARTS IN: \{WHT\} 49176"
FP 1240 PRINT"\{DOWN\} \{8\}AND EN DS IN: \{WHT\} "DD
PG 125 @ PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN \}\{WHT\} PR ESS ANY KEY TO CONTINU E"
EB 1260 POKE198, $0:$ WAIT 198,1
GF 1270 CLR:SYS 52736
GX 1280 PRINT" \{CLR\}\{8\}\{DOWN\} \{11 RIGHT\} \{RVS\} SCREEN SPLITTER \{OFE\}"
SS 1290 PRINTTAB (8)"\{3 DOWN \} \{WHT\}F1\{8\}. CREATE INT ERRUPT"
ED 1300 PRINTTAB (8)" (DOWN\} \{WHT\}F3\{8\}. TURN ON"
AK 1310 PRINTTAB (8)" \{DOWN\} \{WHT\}F4\{8\}. TURN OFE"
SP 1320 PRINTTAB (8)"\{DOWN\} \{WHT\}E5<8\}. SAVE INTER RUPT"
JP 1330 PRINTTAB (8) " \{DOWN\} \{WHT\}F7\{8\}. END"
GB 1340 PRINTTAB (10) " $\{3$ DOWN $\}$ \{WHT\}SELECT YOUR OPTIO $\mathrm{N}^{\prime \prime}$
EH 1350 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN135 0
SE 1360 IFAS="\{E1\}"THEN12 $\sigma$
DQ 1376 IFAS="\{E3\}"THENSYS4917 $g$
MM 1380 IEAS=" $\{F 4\}$ "THENSYS5273 6:GOTO1276
DX 139 IFAS="\{F5\}"THEN1420
FS 1400 IFAS="\{F7\}"THEN1520
MP 1410 GOTO135 0
KM 1420 SYS52736
EM 1436 INPUT" $\{$ CLR\} \{DOWN\} 88$\}$ N AME ";N\$:IF N\$="" THEN 1276
SK 1440 N $\$=$ LEFT $\$(N \$, 16)$

RE 1450 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{WHT\} SAVI NG．．．＂
KM 1460 FORT＝1TOLEN（NS）：POKE49 $151+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{ASC}$（MIDS（NS，T，1） ）：NEXT
RG 1470 POKE 780 ，LEN（NS）：POKE78 1， $0:$ POKE 782,192 ：SYS654 69
SF 1480 POKE780，1：POKE781，8：PO KE782，255：SYS65466
KX 149の POKE251，16：POKE 252,192
CX 1506 POKE78日，251：POKE781，PE EK（49168）：POKE 782 ，PEEK （49169）：SYS65496
HA 1510 GOTO1278
XX 1520 INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}\{8\} ARE YO U SURE $(Y / N)$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ Y\｛3 LEET ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；AS
BD 1536 IFAS＝＂Y＂THENEND
BC 1540 IFAS＝＂N＂THEN127g
ME 1550 PRINT＂\｛3 UP\}": GOTO152ø
GX 1560 FORA $=52992$ TO 53085 ：READ N：POKEA，N：POKEA－3822，N ：NEXT
EP 1570 FORA $=52736$ TO 52756 ：READ N：POKEA，N：NEXT
RB 1580 POKE49197，56：POKE49202 ，192：POKE49229，104：POK E49230， 192
GA 159＠POKE49235，102：POKE4923 6，192：RETURN
DH 1600 DATA $120,169,127,141,1$ 3，226，169，1，141，26，208 ，169，2，133，2，169，27，14 1
DC 1610 DATA $17,208,173,97,192$ ，141，18，208，169，38，141 ，20，3，169，207，141，21，3
BJ 1620 DATA $88,96,173,25,208$ ， $141,25,298,41,1,240,25$ ，198，2，16，4，169，1，133
GG 1630 DATA $2,166,2,189,92,26$ 7，141，33，2ø8，189，9ø，20 7，141，18，208，138，240，6
SD 1640 DATA $104,168,104,170,1$ 64，64，76，49，234， $0,0,1$ ， $2,0,1,234,0,1,2,0,1$
KX 1650 DATA $120,169,49,141,26$ ，3，169，234，141，21，3，32 ，129，255
GB 1660 DATA $88,169,0,141,33,2$ 68，96

## Program 2：RainhowBorder

C010：96 C0 78 A9 7E 8D 6D DC DF C618：A9 01 8D 1A D6 A9 1985 E6 Cø20：02 A9 1B 8D 11 D 0 AD 64 D4 C $028: C 08012$ D6 A9 388 D 141 A C030：03 A9 C0 8D 15083586054 C038：AD 19 D 08 8D 19 D 6290129 C040：F6 19 C6 62 10 64 A9 1875 C048：85 02 A6 62 BD 7D C 0 8D F4 C050：2の D® BD 64 C0 8D 12 D 045 C058：8A F0 $06 \quad 68$ AB 68 AA 6847 C060：40 4C 31 EA F2 EA E2 DA CD C668：D2 CA C2 BA B2 AA A2 9A 2A C $078: 92$ 8A 82 7A 72 6A $625 A \quad 32$ C678：52 4A 42 3A 61076962 D9

 C090：06 $05 \quad 07 \quad 09 \quad 62 \quad 05 \quad 60 \quad 00$ EB

## Program 3：MultiSprite

Cø10：B2 C6 78 A9 7F 8D 9D DC ED C018：A9 018 D 1A D6 A9 8485 BC C 020 ：02 A9 1B 8D 11 D 9 AD 8E FE Cø28：C0 8D 12 D6 A9 38 8D 14 1A C030：03 A9 C0 8D 15083586054 C038：AD 19 Dg 8D 19 D 19290129 C040：F6 19 C6 6218 84 A9 03 68 C $648: 85$ 02 A6 62 BD 92 C 0 8D 49
 C658：BD 9A C0 8D 65 D6 BD 9E D5

C060：C0 8D 07 Dの BD A2 C6 8D 1B C668：09 D 0 BD A6 C 0 8D 日B DØ E7 C076：BD AA C 0 8D 0 D D $\varnothing$ BD AE 42
 C080：12 D9 8A F0 0668 A8 68 2B C088：AA 68484 C 31 EA C2 9293 C090：63 $6197 \quad 68 \quad 37 C 7 \quad 97 \quad 68$ ED C098：37 C7 $97 \quad 68 \quad 37$ C7 $97 \quad 6891$ CघA日： 37 C7 $97 \quad 68 \quad 37$ C7 $97 \quad 68 \quad 99$ C 0 A8： 37 C7 $97 \quad 68 \quad 37$ C7 $97 \quad 68 \mathrm{Al}$ C0B6：37 C7 00 00 00 00 00 00 BF

## Program 4：Texthires

C018：70 C0 78 A9 7F 8D 9D DC CC C018：A9 018 D 1A D 9 A9 $9285 \mathrm{B8}$ C020：02 A9 1B 8D 11 Dg AD 6A DA C628：C0 8D 12 D 0 A9 38 8D 14 1A C630：ø3 A9 C 68 8D $1503 \quad 586054$ C638：AD 19 D 6 8D 19 D 6296129 C640：F0 19 C6 02 10 04 A9 015 E C048：85 Ø2 A6 92 BD 6C C 0 8D Bg
 C058：BD 6A Cg 8D 12 Dg 8A Fg 1E C660：06 68 A8 68 AA 68404 C 5 E C668：31 EA D2 61 1D 15 3B 1B 76

## Program 5：Demo

HJ 16 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．
\｛2 SPACES\}all RIGHTS RES ERVED．
HG 20 ON A GOTOL10，210，310
HR 30 EORI $=52736 \mathrm{TO} 52751$ ：READN： POKEI，N：NEXT
AR 40 DATA $120,169,49,141,20,3$ ，169，234，141，21，3，32，129 ，255，88，96
EP 50 SYS52736：A＝1：LOAD＂RAINBO WBORDER＂，8，1
BP 60 SYS52736：A＝2：LOAD＂MULTIS PRITE＂， 8,1
QR 70 SYS52736：A＝3：LOAD＂TEXTHI RES＂， 8,1
RB 100 REM RAINBOW BORDER DEMO
AF 110 SYS49170：REM TURN ON IN T
HD $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛ 2 DOWN\}";TA B（12）＂RAINBOW BORDER＂：G OSUB446：GOTO6 $\varnothing$
AG 200 REM MULTISPRITE DEMO
MP 210 FOR $\mathrm{I}=832$ TO 895：POKE I ， 0 ：NEXT
RJ 220 FOR $\mathrm{I}=2040$ TO 2ø47：POKE I，13：NEXT
GH 230 FOR $\mathrm{I}=832$ TO 865 STEP 3 ：POKE I，255：POKEI $+1,127$ ：NEXT
CG $240 \mathrm{~V}=53248$ ：FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 14 S TEP 2：POKE $\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{I}$＊ $15+40$ ： NEXT
CC 250 POKE $\mathrm{V}+21,255$ ：SYS $4917 \varnothing$
CR 260 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}"TAB （15）＂MULTISPRITE＂：GOSUB 446：GOTO78
KB 300 REM HIRES WITH TEXT WIN DOW
MC $31 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO $7: B I(I)=2 \uparrow I$ ： NEXT
DS 320 BASE $=8192$ ：POKE 53272，PE EK（53272）OR8
EQ 330 AS＝＂＂：FOR $I=1$ TO $38: A S=$ AS＋＂$\emptyset ":$ NEXT：PRINTCHRS（1 9）；
HP 340 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 21：PRINTAS；： NEXT：POKE 2023，PEEK（202 2）：REM SET COLOR MAP
BB 350 AS＝＂＂：FOR I＝1 TO 128：AS ＝AS＋＂＠＂：NEXT：FOR I＝32 T － 63 STEP 2
AQ 360 POKE 648，I：PRINTCHRS（19 ）；AS；AS；AS；AS：NEXT：POKE

648，4：SYS49170
PJ 376 FOR $Y=\emptyset T O 160$
CR $38 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(16 \emptyset+4 \emptyset * \operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{Y} / 10))$ ：REM SINE WAVE
ER 39Ø $\mathrm{BY}=\mathrm{BASE}+40$＊$(\mathrm{Y}$ AND 248）+ （Y AND 7）＋（ X AND 504）
ES 400 POKE BY，PEEK（BY）OR（BI
（NOT X AND 7））：NEXT Y
HH $41 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}\{2 \emptyset$ DOWN $\} "$
BM 426 PRINTTAB（7）＂BOTTOM FOUR LINES ARE TEXT＂
BP 430 GOSUB440：SYS52736：END CG 440 PRINT：PRINTTAB（9）＂SPACE bar to continue＂
BQ 450 GETAS：IF AS＝＂＂THEN RE TURN
SC 460 GOTO 450

BEFORE TYPING ．．．
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Disk Doubler

## Article on page 46.

FF 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUT E！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
SP 10 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": POKE5328日, 6 ：POKE53281，6
HE $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{RVS\} \{YEL\} \｛13 SPACES\}DISK DOUBLER \｛15 SPACES\}"
KR 30 PRINTTAB（12）＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ COPYR IGHT 1989＂：PRINTTAB（7）＂C ompute！publications，in c．＂
AA 40 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
JH 50 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN \} \{WHT \}INSER T SINGLE－SIDED DISK（LAB EL UP）＂
QX 60 PRINT＂AND PRESS RETURN $T$ O CONVERT IT TO A＂：PRINT ＂DOUBLE－SIDED DISK．＂
BJ 76 GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THEN 76
MK $8 \emptyset$ GOSUB 130
DH 90 AS＝＂＂：PRINT：PRINT＂CHANGE ANOTHER？（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）
SB 100 GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂Y＂ANDAS＜＞＂ Y＂ANDAS＜＞＂N＂ANDAS＜＞＂N＂T HEN1øの
EQ 110 PRINTAS：IF A\＄＝＂Y＂ORA\＄＝＂ Y＂THENRUN
XS $12 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": END
GQ 130 OPEN15，8，15，＂I名＂：PRINT\＃ 15，＂U0＞M1＂
EB 140 OPEN5， $8,5, " \# ":$ REM OPEN \｛SPACE\}DIRECT ACCESS CH NL
QQ 150 PRINTCHR（147）：PRINT＂RE ADING SIDE ONE BAM．．．
EF 160 PRINT\＃15，＂Ul＂； $5 ; 6 ; 18 ; 6$ ： REM READ TRACK 18 SECTO $\mathrm{R} \square$ INTO BUEFER
AS 178 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P＂；5；3：REM \｛SPACE\}POINT TO BYTE 3 \｛SPACE\}OF BUFFER
AX 180 GET\＃5，AS：IF ASC（AS＋CHRS （ $\varnothing$ ）$=128$ THEN $51 \sigma$
GC 190 PRINT＂CHANGING SIDE ONE BAM．．．
AB 200 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P＂；5；3：REM
\｛SPACE\}POINT TO BYTE 3
\｛SPACE\}OF BUFEER
JQ $21 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃5，CHRS（128）；：REM \｛SPACE\}CHANGE BYTE 3 TO FLAG DOUBLE SIDED DISK
PH 220 FOR I＝221TO237：PRINT\＃15 ，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHR\＄ （21）；：NEXT
GQ 236 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P＂；5；238：PR INT\＃5，CHRS（ $\theta$ ）；
EA 240 FOR $\mathrm{I}=239 \mathrm{TO} 244$ ：PRINT\＃15 ，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHR\＄ （19）；：NEXT
MJ 250 FOR $\mathrm{I}=245 \mathrm{TO} 250$ ：PRINT\＃15 ，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHRS （18）；：NEXT
BK 260 FOR I＝251TO255：PRINT\＃15 ，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHRS （17）；：NEXT
QF 278 PRINT＂WRITING MODIFIED \｛SPACE\}SIDE ONE BAM...
XR 280 PRINT\＃15，＂U2＂；5；0；18； 0
XA 290 CLOSE 5
FK 306 PRINT＂FORMATTING SECOND SIDE．．．
KA 310 OPEN1， 8,15 ：PRINT\＃1，＂M－E ＂CHRS（69）CHR\＄（164）：CL OSE1：REM FORMAT SIDE 2
AQ $32 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃15，＂Iø＂
DB 330 OPEN5，8，5，＂\＃＂
KH 340 PRINT＂READING NEW SIDE \｛SPACE\}TWO BAM...
DB $35 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃15，＂Ul＂； $5 ; 0 ; 53 ; 0$ ： REM GET SIDE 2 BAM INTO BUFFER
SD $36 \emptyset$ PRINT＂CHANGING SIDE TWO BAM．．．
GM 376 FOR $\mathrm{I}=6$ TO1 04 ：PRINT\＃15，＂ B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHRS（2 55）；：NEXT
XS 380 FOR $\mathrm{I}=2 \mathrm{TO} 0 \mathrm{STEP} 3:$ PRINT \＃ 15，＂B－P＂；5；I ：PRINT\＃5，CH RS（31）；：NEXT
SC 39ø FOR I＝51TO53：PRINT\＃15，＂ B－P＂； 5 ；I ：PRINT\＃5，CHRS（ $\theta$ ）；：NEXT
GB 400 FOR $\mathrm{I}=56 \mathrm{TO} 71 \mathrm{STEP} 3:$ PRINT \＃15，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，C HRS（7）；：NEXT
BE 416 FOR $I=74$ TO89STEP3：PRINT \＃15，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，C HRS（3）；：NEXT
RG 426 FORI $=92 \mathrm{TO} 04$ STEP3：PRINT \＃15，＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，C HRS（1）；：NEXT
MC 436 FORI $=164 \mathrm{TO} 255$ ：PRINT\＃15， ＂B－P＂；5；I：PRINT\＃5，CHRS（ g）；：NEXT
QK 446 PRINT＂WRITING NEW SIDE \｛SPACE\}TWO BAM...
ES 450 PRINT\＃15，＂U2＂；5； $0 ; 53 ; 0$ ： REM WRITE THE BUFFER BA CK TO DISK
RP 466 PRINT＂INITIALIZING DRIV E．．．
HC 470 CLOSE5：PRINT\＃15，＂Ig＂
CC 480 PRINT＂VALIDATING DISK．．
DF 49の PRINT\＃15，＂V ${ }^{\circ}$＂
GE 500 CLOSE15：RETURN
RB 516 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}DISK IS ALRE ADY DOUBLE－SIDED＂：CLOSE 5：CLOSE15：RETURN

BEFORE TYPING
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## Sprite Clock

## Article on page 44.

FH 16 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
EF $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}
\｛3 SPACES\}COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！PUB．，INC．＂
CA 30 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
EF 40 GOSUB11ø
JX 50 C＝$=$ ：INPUT＂\｛DOWN\}HOUR,MIN ，AM／PM＂；H，M，AS
GG 60 AS＝LEFT $(A S, 1):$ IFH＜ 10 RH＞ 120RM＜ø0RM＞590R（AS＜＞＂A＂A NDASく＞＂P＂）THEN5
DX 70 POKE960，INT（H／16）＊ $16+\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{I}$ NT（H／10）＊10：IFAS＝＂P＂THEN $\mathrm{C}=128$
KJ 80 POKE961，（INT（M／16）＊16＋M－ INT $(M / 1 \theta) * 1 \theta):$ IFH $=12$ THEN $\mathrm{C}=128-\mathrm{C}$
PD 90 POKE960，PEEK（960）AND127： POKE 960 ，PEEK（ 960 ）ORC
XQ 100 SYS962：END
JK 110 FORI $=960$ TO1017：READA： $\mathrm{X}=$ $X+A:$ POKEI，A：NEXT
QP 120 FORI $=4696 छ T 041262:$ READA ： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}$ ：POKEI， $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
AJ 130 IFX＜＞37842THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}ERROR IN DATA STA TEMENTS．＂：STOP
CS 140 RETURN
XE 150 REM DRIVER
FR 160 DATA $18,0,32,232,3,32$
KB 179 DATA $16,160,76,232,3,17$ 3
EA 180 DATA $193,3,205,10,220,2$ 40
FH 190 DATA $9,32,232,3,32,146$
CK 206 DATA $160,32,232,3,76,49$
AM 210 DATA $234,32,232,3,32,22$ 6
KF $22 \varnothing$ DATA $160,76,232,3,165,1$
DS 230 DATA $73,1,133,1,96,32$
AE 240 DATA $232,3,169,0,32,36$
AF 250 DATA $160,76,232,3$
ER 260 REM CLOCK DISPLAY
AG 270 DATA $1,1,0,0,0,1$
BM 280 DATA $2,64,65,66,24,25$
CB 290 DATA $26,88,89,90,173,19$ 2
PJ 300 DATA $3,141,11,220,173,1$ 93
RM 316 DATA $3,141,10,220,169,8$
BF $32 g$ DATA $141,9,226,141,8,22$ $\emptyset$
AE 330 data $168,153,64,3,200,1$ 92
GX 340 DATA $128,208,248,173,21$ ， 208
XB 350 DATA $9,192,141,21,208,1$ 73
DH 360 DATA $16,208,9,128,141,1$ 6
GX 376 DATA $268,169,248,141,12$ ， 268
AP $38 \emptyset$ DATA $169,40,141,14,208$ ， 173
GP 390 DATA $134,2,141,45,208,1$ 41
AJ 400 DATA $46,208,169,234,141$ ， 13
GD 410 DATA $208,141,15,208,169$ ， 192
HF $42 \emptyset$ DATA $141,23,208,141,29$ ， 208
XB 430 DATA $162,13,142,254,7,2$ 32

AM 440 DATA $142,255,7,173,20,3$
QP 450 DATA $201,203,298,16,173$ ， 21
GX 460 DATA $3,201,3,208,3,76$
DK 470 DATA $146,166,173,26,3,1$ 41
JQ 480 DATA $221,3,173,21,3,141$
RR 496 DATA $222,3,126,169,263$ ， 141
DQ 500 DATA $20,3,169,3,141,21$
CP 510 DATA $3,88,173,11,220,14$ 1
GJ $52 \varnothing$ DATA $192,3,173,10,220,1$ 41
QR 530 DATA $193,3,173,8,220,16$ 2
DX 546 DATA $1,173,192,3,16,2$
RC 550 DATA $162,16,142,1,160,1$ 62
BH 560 DATA $5,142,0,160,32,226$
PR 570 DATA $160,162,0,142,0,16$ g
JS 586 DATA $173,192,3,41,127,3$ 2
HJ 59ø DATA $265,160,162,58,142$ ， 1
BQ 600 DATA $160,32,226,160,173$ ， 193
CE 610 DATA $3,72,74,74,74,74$
SK $62 \emptyset$ DATA $9,48,141,1,160,32$
DJ 636 DATA $226,160,104,41,15$ ， 9
KH 640 DATA $48,141,1,160,172,8$
KQ 650 DATA $160,185,4,160,141$ ， 3
XB 660 DATA $160,173,1,160,170$ ， 74
XP $67 \varnothing$ DATA $74,74,74,74,9,268$
HH $68 \emptyset$ data $141,13,161,138,10$ ， 10
XM 690 DATA $10,141,12,161,160$ ， $\begin{array}{ll}\text { DATA } & 140,2,160,165,1,41\end{array}$
ED 700 DATA $140,2,160,165,1,41$
SP 716 DATA $251,133,1,185,0,26$ 8
FG 720 DATA $172,3,160,153,64,3$
MG 730 DATA $200,200,200,140,3$ ， 160
HE 740 data $172,2,160,200,140$ ， 2
ER 750 DATA $160,192,8,208,230$ ， 165
EP 760 DATA $1,9,4,133,1,238$
PE 776 DATA $0,160,96$

## Notepad 128

See instructions in article on page 47 before typing in．
1300：A9 06 8D 60 FF A9 9320 9A 1308：D2 FF 28 8A 14 A9 4C 8D B1 1310：90 63 A9 36 8D 9183 A9 D9 1318：13 8D 9203 A9 EA 8D 9355 1320：03 A2 00 BD 42 16 F0 67 9F 1328：20 D2 FF E8 4C $23 \quad 13 \quad 60 \quad 17$ 1330：CD 3 E 16 Fg ø8 C9 3 A B $\emptyset 2 \mathrm{~B}$ 1338：03 4C $94 \quad 03$ 60 A9 90 8D EC 1340：00 FF AA BD 3F 16 8D 2025 1348：D $\emptyset$ E8 BD 3 BF 16 8D 21 D $\varnothing$ B6 1350：E8 BD 3F 1685 F1 A2 90 DC 1358：BD $4715 \mathrm{Fg} 97 \quad 20 \quad \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF} 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 1360：E8 4C 581320 E4 FF F6 CF 1368：FB C9 31 FG 1F C9 32 Fg A9 1370：1E C9 33 Fg 1D C9 34 Fg E6 1378：1C C9 35 Fg 1B C9 42 Fg 4 A 138日：1A C9 53 Fg 22 C 943 Fg 4 F 1388：2A $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 64134 \mathrm{C}$ BD $134 \mathrm{C} \quad 60$ 1390：C8 13 4C C4 14 4C FA 1491 1398：4C 8214 EE $2 \varnothing$ D 9 AD 20 B6
 13A8：21 D $\emptyset$ AD 21 D 08 D 4616 AE

13B6：4C $64 \quad 13$ E6 F1 A5 F1 8D 7E 13B8：41 16 4C $3 \mathrm{D} \quad 13 \quad 20 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} ~ 14 \mathrm{CC}$ 13C $0: 20 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{FE} \mathrm{Fg}$ FB 4C．3D 13 DD 13C8：A9 $93 \quad 20$ D2 FF 26 9E 14 AB 13D0：20 1714 20 E4 FE F 17 FB 56 13D8：C9 5F $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 99 \quad 8 \mathrm{D}$ 9B 16 20 91 13E0：F2 13 4C D3 13 AD $9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \mathrm{Bg}$ 13E8：A 0091 FB 20 8A 144 C Fg 13Fg：3D 13 AD 9 F 16 Ag g0 91 EE 13F8：FB AD 9B $16 \quad 20$ D2 $\mathrm{FF} \quad 38 \mathrm{E} 1$ $1400: 20 \mathrm{~F} \| \mathrm{FE} 86 \mathrm{FD} 84 \mathrm{FE} 20 \mathrm{FC}$ 1408：2C $14 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \quad \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{Bl}$ FB 8D 9F 97 $1410: 1618698091 \mathrm{FB} 60$ A9 65 1418： 6085 FB A9 9485 FC Ag 8C 1420： 60 B1 FB 8D 9F $1618 \quad 69$ FB 1428：80 91 FB 60 A5 FE C9 28 5F 1430：90 $65 \quad 38$ E9 $28 \quad 85 \mathrm{FE}$ A9 86 1438：日0 8D 9C 16 8D 9D 16 A5 6D 1440：FD 8D 9E 16 Ag 27 A9 90 F4 1448：18 AD 9C 16 6D 9E 16 8D 7C 1450：9C 16 AD 9D $16 \quad 69$ gø 8D BF 1458：9D $16 \begin{array}{lllllll}168 & 10 & \text { EC } & 18 & \text { AD 9C A6 }\end{array}$ 1460：16 65 FE 8D 9C 16 AD 9 D DB 1468：16 69 øø 8D 9D $16 \quad 18$ AD F1 1470：9D $16 \begin{array}{lllllllll} & 69 & 94 & 8 D & 9 D & 16 & \text { AD } & 17\end{array}$ 1478：9C 1685 FB AD 9D 1685 7A 1480：FC 60 A9 $93 \quad 20$ D2 FF $4 \mathrm{C} ~ 46$ 1488：37 4D 20 B2 14 A2 04 B1 13 1490：FB 91 FD C8 D6 F9 E6 FC Aø 1498：E6 FE CA 10 F2 6Ø $2 \emptyset$ B2 5 A 14A0：14 A2 04 B1 FD 91 FB C8 9 E 14A8：D 0 F9 E6 FC E6 FE CA 10 3D $14 \mathrm{~B} 0: \mathrm{F} 260 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{~g} 685 \mathrm{FB}$ A8 A9 B6 14B8： 6485 FC A9 Ag 85 FD A9 3 F $14 \mathrm{C} \emptyset: 16 \quad 85 \mathrm{FE} 6 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} 2$ ØØ BD 7945 14C8：16 FO $07 \quad 20 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}$ E8 4C CF 14D0：C6 $14 \begin{array}{llllllll}14 & 20 & 24 & 15 & 98 & \text { A2 } & 59 & 51\end{array}$ 14D8：Ag $16 \quad 20$ BD FF A9 g 0 A2 FF
 14E8：85 FD A9 1685 FE A9 FD 63

14Fg：A2 $88 \mathrm{~A} 日$ 1A $2 \sigma$ D8 FF 4C F2 14F8：3D 13 A2 $0 \emptyset \mathrm{BD}$ 8A 16 Fg gE 1500：07 20 D2 FF E8 4C FC 1496 1508：20 $24 \quad 15$ 98 A2 59 Aø 1649 1510：20 BD FF A9 00 A2 08 Aの 8F 1518：FF $2 \emptyset$ BA FF A9 $\emptyset \emptyset \quad 20$ D5 $\quad 65$ 1520：FF 4C 3D 13 A2 日 0 BD 69 30 1528：16 Fg g7 2g D2 FF E8 4C 31 1530：26 15 Ag gø 20 CF FF C9 D 9


 $1550: 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E}$ A8 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1558: 4 \mathrm{~F} & 54 & 45 & 50 & 41 & 44 & 20 & 31 & 79\end{array}$ $1560: 32 \quad 38 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 2099$


 1580：20 20 20 20 20 31 2D 5649 FC 1588：45 $57 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 53 \mathrm{BD}$

 15A ：2D $454 \mathrm{E} \quad 5445 \quad 52$ 20 $4 \mathrm{4E}$ C3
 $15 \mathrm{~B} 日: 20 \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad 2 \theta \quad \mathrm{DA}$
 $15 \mathrm{C} 0: 45 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 53 \quad$ gD $\begin{array}{ll}15 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$

 15D8：4C $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4144 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5446$

 15Fg：20 35 2D $45 \begin{array}{lllllll}58 & 49 & 54 & \text { gD } & 10\end{array}$ 15F8：बD ØD बD $2 \sigma$ 2の 594 F 55 EA 1600：52 2004348 1608： 3 F 日D 11111111111114 A $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1610: 11 & 11 & 11 & 12 & 28 & 42 & 29 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 38\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1618: 52 & 44 & 45 & 52 & 2 C & 20 & 28 & 53 & \text { D1 }\end{array}$ 1620：29 $43 \begin{array}{llllllll}162 & 45 & 45 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 2 \mathrm{C} & 20 & 2 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ 1628：4F $52 \begin{array}{llllllll}16 & 20 & 28 & 43 & 29 & 48 & 41 & \text { A } 7\end{array}$

1630：52 $41 \quad 43 \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 20 \quad 43$ 7A $1638: 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F} 52 \quad 92$ 日g 5 F 日の 81 1640：00 61 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 50 \quad 41 \quad 95$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}1648: 44 & 20 & 31 & 32 & 38 & 20 & 41 & 43 \\ \mathrm{EF}\end{array}$ 1650：54 $49 \begin{array}{llllllll}56 & 41 & 54 & 45 & 44 & \text { GD } & 25\end{array}$

 1668： $00 \quad 45 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 54 \quad 45 \quad 52 \quad 20 \quad 46 \mathrm{EE}$ 1670：49 4C 45 4E 41 4D 45 3E E9 1678：$\varnothing 0 \quad 93 \quad 12 \quad 20 \quad 5341 \quad 5645 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}$ 1680：20 46
 1690：44 $20 \quad 46 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 45 \quad 20 \quad 92 \quad 8 \mathrm{E}$



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# How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette publishes programs for the Com－ modore 128,64 ，Plus $/ 4$ ，and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version．Be sure to type in the correct version for your ma－ chine．All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode．Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article．This can save time and elim－ inate any questions which might arise after you begin typing．

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier：The Automatic Proofreader， and MLX，designed for entering machine language programs．

When entering a BASIC pro－ gram，be especially careful with DATA statements as they are ex－ tremely sensitive to errors．A mis－ typed number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to＂lock up＂（you＇ll have no control over the computer）．If this happens，the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on，erasing what was in memory．So be sure to save a pro－ gram before you run it．If your com－ puter crashes，you can always reload the program and look for the error．

| When You Read： | Press： |  | See： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \｛CLR $\}$ | SHIFT | CLR／HOME | 呠 |
| \｛HOME \} |  | CLR／HOME | \％ |
| （UP） | SHIFT | $\dagger$ CRSR | 輼 |
| \｛DOWN \} |  | $\dagger$ CRSR ！ | 涨． |
| \｛LEFT\} | SHIFT | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \｛RIGHT\} |  | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ | 7 |
| \｛RVS\} | CTRL | 9 | 㹇 |
| ［OFF］ | CTRL | 0 |  |
| \｛BLK\} | CTRL | 1 |  |
| \｛WHT\} | CTRL | 2 | ： |
| \｛RED $\}$ | CTRL | 3 | \％－ |
| \｛CYN \} | CTRL | 4 | \％ |

## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control charac－ ters．To facilitate typing in any pro－ grams from the Gazette，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of con－ trol characters in our listings appear as words within braces：\｛DOWN\} means to press the cursor down key；\｛5 SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key）， the character is underlined．For ex－ ample，A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A．You may see strange characters on your screen，but that＇s to be expected．If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces （for example，$\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，enter eight SHIFTed A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets， $\mathbb{Z}$ ，hold down the Commodore key（at the lower left corner of the keyboard）and press the indicated character．

Rarely，you＇ll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces．

This can be entered on the Commo－ dore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，$\{A\}$ means to press CTRL－A．

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys，often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．This is seen in examples such as $\{$ LEFT $\}$ ，and $\{H O M E\}$ in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote key， you＇re in quote mode．This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it．You＇ll see a reverse video charac－ ter（a graphics symbol for cursor left）．In this case，you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line．Type another quote and you＇re out of quote mode．If things really get confusing，you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN． Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．


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